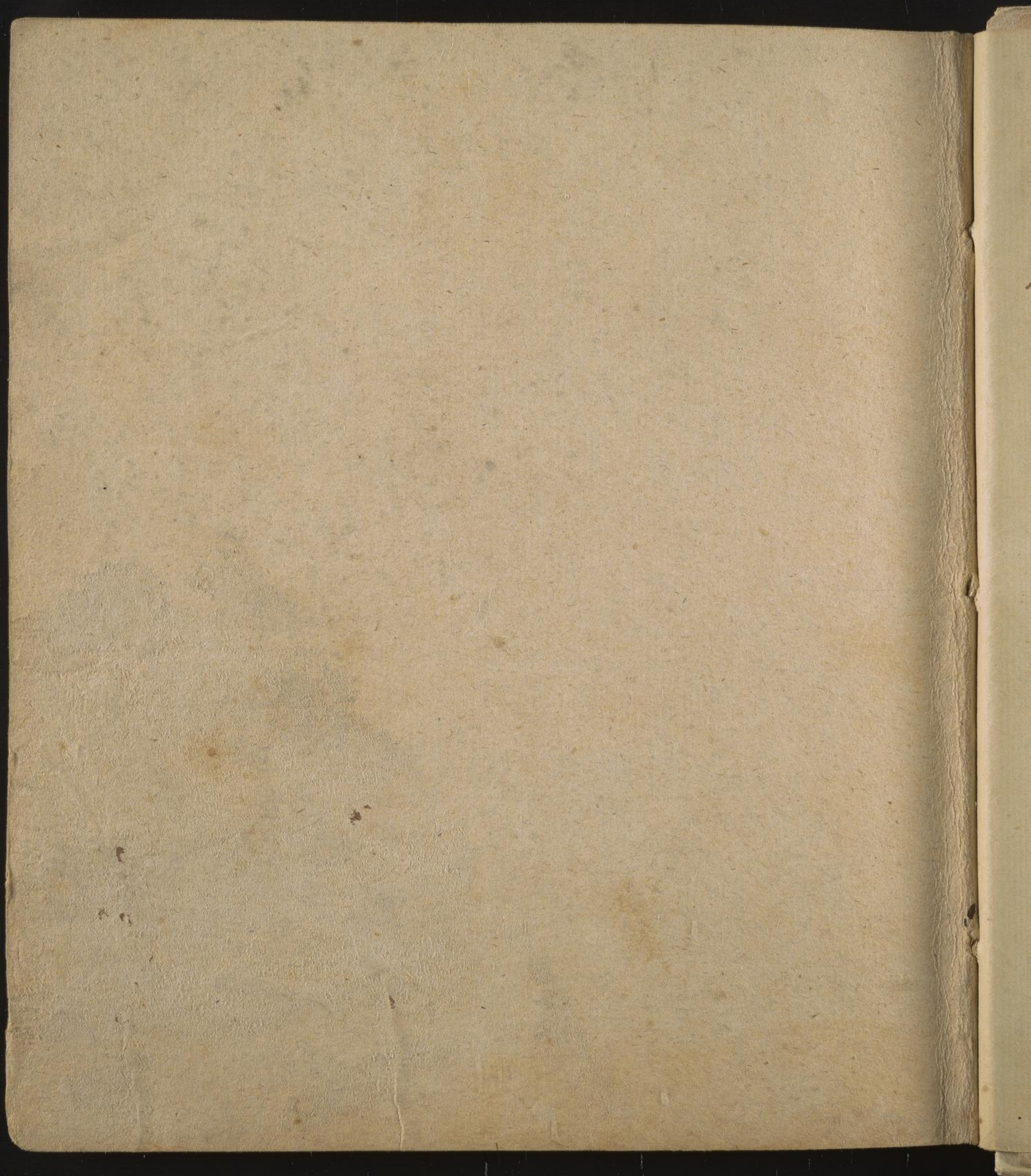


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266

were in the last stage of luxury & effemi-
-nacy just before that terrible destruction
which ~~was predicted before the~~
was inflicted upon them by the Roman Arms.
~~was after the prediction of it by our saviors.~~

Go to p: 309 X

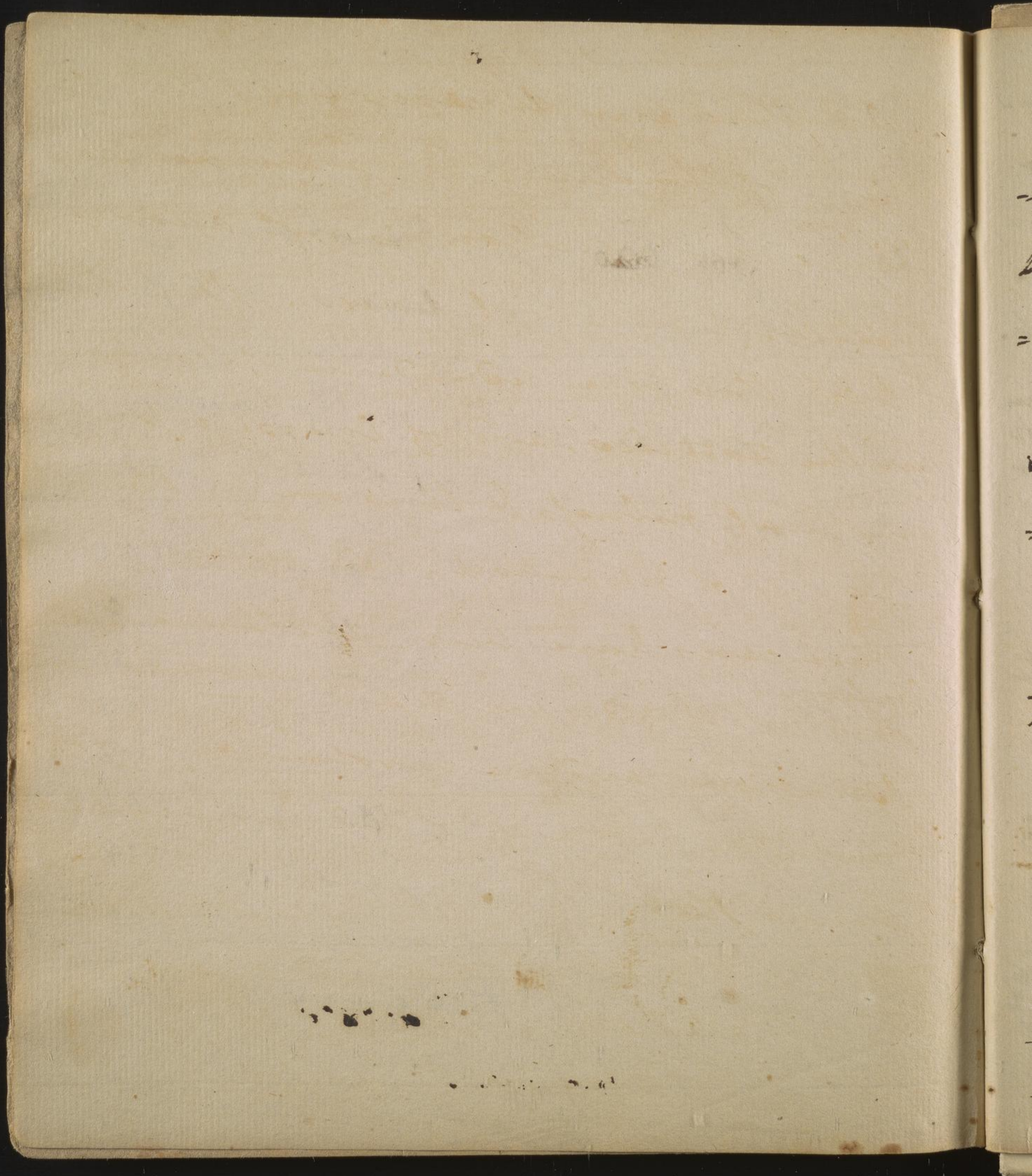
- It remains yet to be determined by
faithful & accurate observation, whether
republican forms of Government ^{dispose} ~~are~~
^{or less} more to nervous diseases than monarchies.
- much will depend upon this question -
whether the political passions act with more
or less force in ^{republics} ~~free~~, than in arbitrary gov-
- ernments. This is a new & an interesting
Subject. - If it should be found that they
act with less force in republics - it will
furnish us with a new argument in
favor of ~~the~~ our predilection of popular
governments. The question will turn very
much upon the justice & equality with
which a free or republican government
is administered. ~~For~~ we have seen

universal
+ The prevalence of Agriculture & of useful
& laborious
manufactures ⁱⁿ ~~as employ all the hands~~
in our country will tend to ^{retard} protract

The progress of these Diseases in our Country

— The ~~labor~~ pure Air — the labor — & the in-
[could abstain from Rum or Whisky, be
:nuance of a farmers life, are admirably
connected with it] —
calculated to preserve that Vigor of body w^{ch}

I hope
will long render fewer the natural & only
Diseases of 29 — out of 30 of our American
citizens. —



Are there any diseases from the retention of the semen? I answer no, Where this retention is not accompanied with venereal desires. - But where it is - there is a redundancy of secretion in the testicles, and of course a protraction of the natural fulness & tension in those organs of generation. The diseases in these cases have been melancholly - Epilepsy - ~~madness~~ - and even death ~~accompanied~~? with ~~madness~~ - and an involuntary, or convulsive discharge of seed more especially during sleep. -

Under this head, it may not be improper to bring in the Diseases from a Suppression of the menses. They are different

✓

Sickness

=riage sometimes induces ~~Vertigo~~ and
Vertigo. Riding a hard trotting horse, or
a long ride ~~up~~ ~~down~~ in a short time,
has induced Colic and bloody Urine.
It more generally induces Costiveness.

~~Both~~ Long journeys on foot seldom
and to induce piles also to predispose to
fail to blister the feet & they sometimes
Pleuritis.

The recruits of the American Army during the
revolutionary war, generally reached the Camp
with inflamed or blistered feet. General Clark
who accompanied the late Gov Lewis to the
Pacific Ocean informed me, that in persons
with a hollow in the foot, the pain from
walking was felt in its upper part, but in
a flat foot it was felt only in the heel.
From these facts we infer the ~~origin~~ of
the Children of Israel's feet not bearing
sore in their long journey ^{of 40 years} this a rough

Widened as the effect of a premature Cause. It
was ^{in a word} a miracle, ~~as much so as their clothes not~~
Labor when excessive predisposes to many
~~being so~~ Diseases by inducing general & local debility.
Running induces Hemoptysis, Asthma, and
pulmonary Consumption. Running bootmen are
seldom long lived.

According as the hypsypension is from acute or
chronic causes. In the first case we have

fever - Hysteria - and sometime delirium.
 In the latter - we have Hysteria - ^{Dyspepsia} Hypochondriasis
 Hemoptysis - Pulmonary Consumption - Fluor albus -
 Atrophy & dropsy - & death. -

We proceed next to inquire into the
 diseases from too much motion - & not - too
 much & too little sleep. -

1 Too much motion especially ~~too~~ ^{& from} induces
 universal ~~indirect~~ debility & varied by the kinds
 of exercise or labor which are used in ex-
 -cess. ~~of this more hereafter~~ Riding in a Car.

2 Too much rest, produces universal ~~direct~~
^{from abstraction,} debility, and of course disposes to all the
 diseases of that predisposing ^{tion} ~~and~~ man was
 made to be active, and it is impossible for
 him to enjoy health without labor or

✓ It was calculated to prevent disease both of
body and mind - also to prevent vice.

Women suffer much less from seden-

-tary lives than men. Among the Romans

the sedentary employment of the Taylor

was carried on only by women. -

exercise of some kind. ~~The~~ Curse therefore
 pronounced upon Adam after his fall that
 he should ^{earn} ~~eat~~ his bread by the sweat of his
 brow, was a blessing in disguise. [Did I wish to
 inflict the utmost exacerbation of human
 misery upon any man - I would ^{oblige} ~~command~~
 him to live without labor. - Idleness is con-
 sign to the nature of man - for I have con-
 stantly observed that he does not object to
 labor, ^{provided he can charge his Occupation.} ~~but only to - the being obliged to work~~
 men therefore are idle, ~~by~~ only because they
 dislike the pursuits which it is their duty to
 follow - even rich persons weaken them-
 selves more by pleasure, than by the most
 laborious employments.]

3 Too much sleep produces ~~not~~ universal
^{from abstraction,} ~~direct~~ debility, which disposes to fat - to
 indigestion - Asthenia - a torpor of mind -
 which ends in Idiotism & death. Dr Boerhaave

V. But Diseases are brought on by several cir-
=cumstances which sometimes attend sleep.

These are 1 Sleeping with ~~the~~^{and} without a pillow
or upon too low a pillow by persons not accus-
=tomed to ~~them~~^{sleep in that manner,}, or upon two or three pillows
which elevate the head ^{without elevating the shoulders} in such a manner
as to bend the neck. ~~These~~ many per-
=sons wake with the head ach. from these
causes. A prodisposition is moreover exa-
=cited by these means to palsy & Epilepsy.

2 Sleeping upon the back, or constantly
upon the same side. ~~These~~ A prodisposition
is thus produced likewise to palsy, and
Apoplexy and Serinal emissions.

3 Sleeping upon too hard, or ^{too} soft a bed.
Wakefulness has ~~been~~^{produced} by each
of them. ~~But~~ Suddenly lying down upon
a soft bed induced convulsions in many

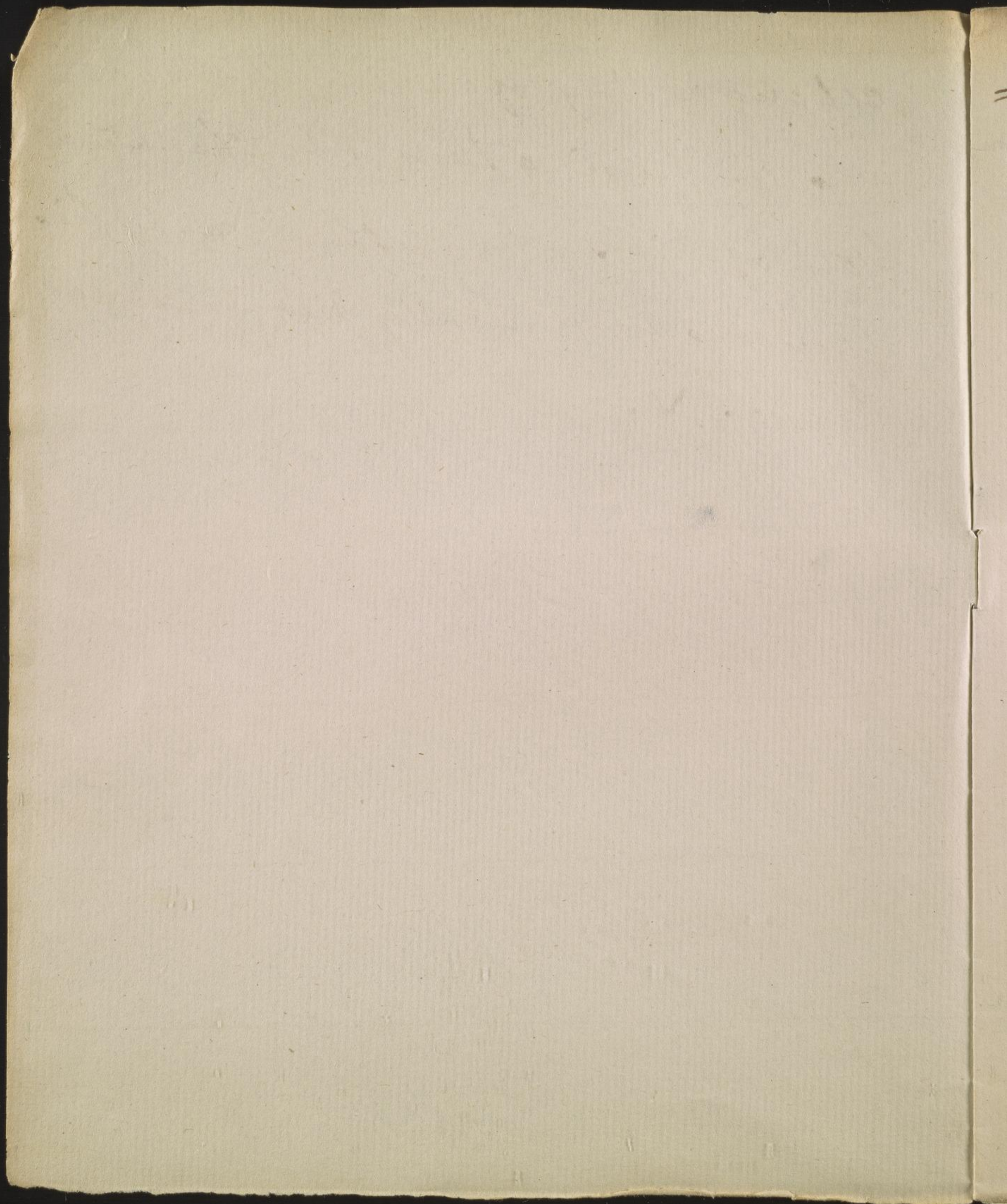
~~relates a story of Dutch Physician who~~
~~convinced sleep to be the natural state of~~
~~his~~ ~~the~~ ~~hysteria~~ ~~lost~~ away his ~~own~~ ~~health~~,
 and finally died in a madhouse.

I formerly observed that few persons
 required more than 6 or 7 hours sleep,
 & that many people enjoyed good health,
 & attained to longevity upon much less.

4 Weeks without sleep is a relative term - many
 persons have passed whole ^{nights &} weeks without
 sleep when their bodies or minds have been
 under the impression of some powerful
 stimulus. The French Army passed 3 ^{days &} ~~days &~~
^{nights} without sleep before the battle of ~~1792~~ ¹⁷⁹² ~~1792~~
 1792 - here a transcendent love of liberty
 & glory was the stimulus which supplied the
 want of sleep. I have heard of a

~~man who passed 4 weeks without sleep~~
 due to grief - love -
 care - strife - or law suits - etc.

relates a story of a Dutch physician
who conceiving sleep to be the natural
state of his system, slept away his
faculties and finally died in a mad
house. V.



= of the Officers of the Revolutionary Army
upon their returning from sleeping upon
the ground, or floors after the end of a
campaign.

4 Sleeping in Damp Sheets. Rheumatism, Colic & ^{or} pulmonary Consumption have often arisen from this Cause.

5 Sleeping under too great a weight of bed-clothes. They produce debility from undue perspiration, and obstructions in the lungs from this not being sufficiently expanded in Respiration.

6 Sleeping with over ~~day~~ tight day clothes on. It produces head ach & a sense of fatigue the next ~~afterwards~~ day, for which reason Surveyors who pass whole weeks in the woods, carefully avoid it.

7 Sleeping in a room not ventilated by a chimney or in a bed surrounded with curtains. All the diseases from Acute

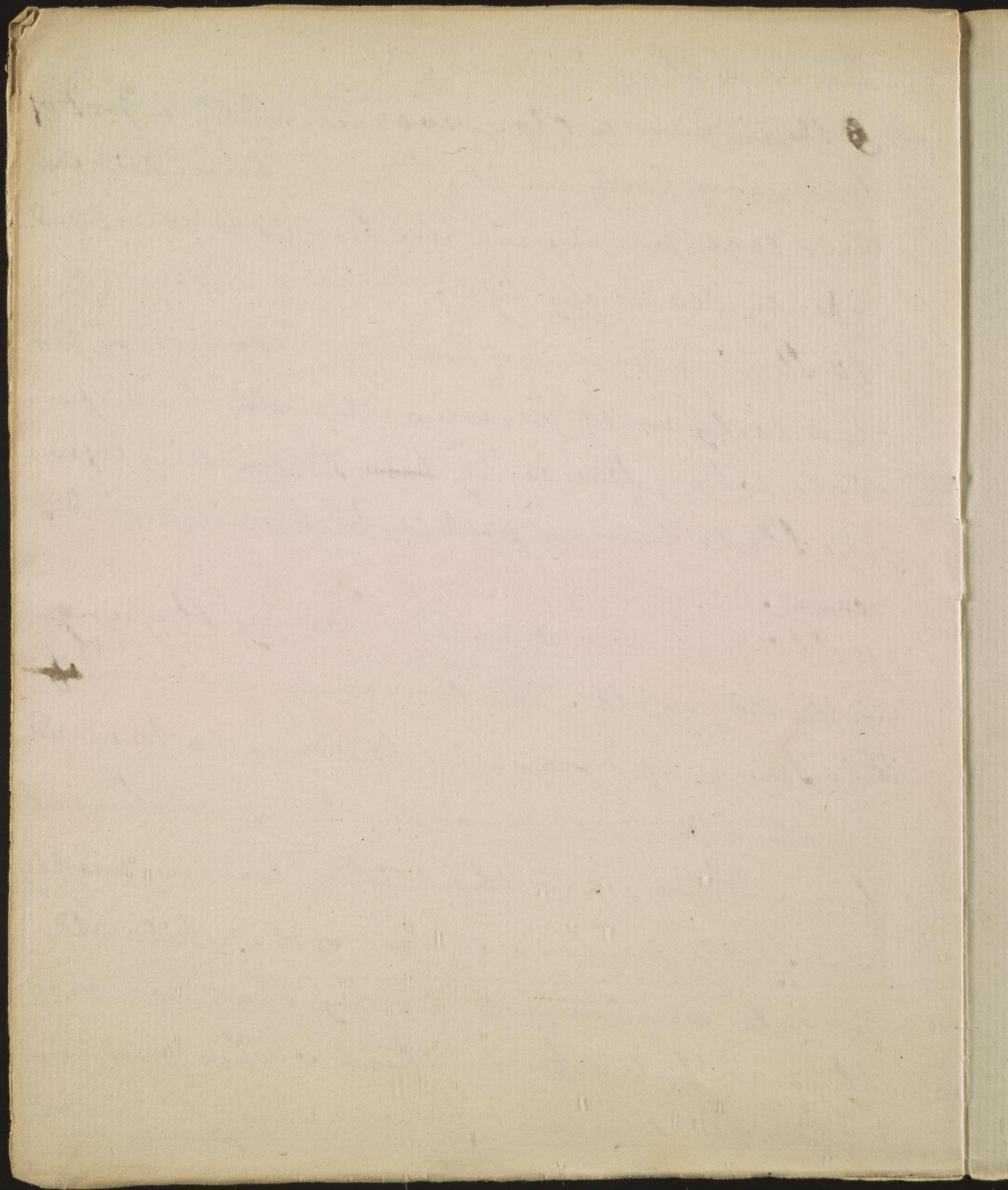
✓ & sleeping with the head covered. Children
are sometimes found dead in their beds from
this cause. They die of what Dr Stoll calls
Asphyxia infantilis.

Air are thus induced. V

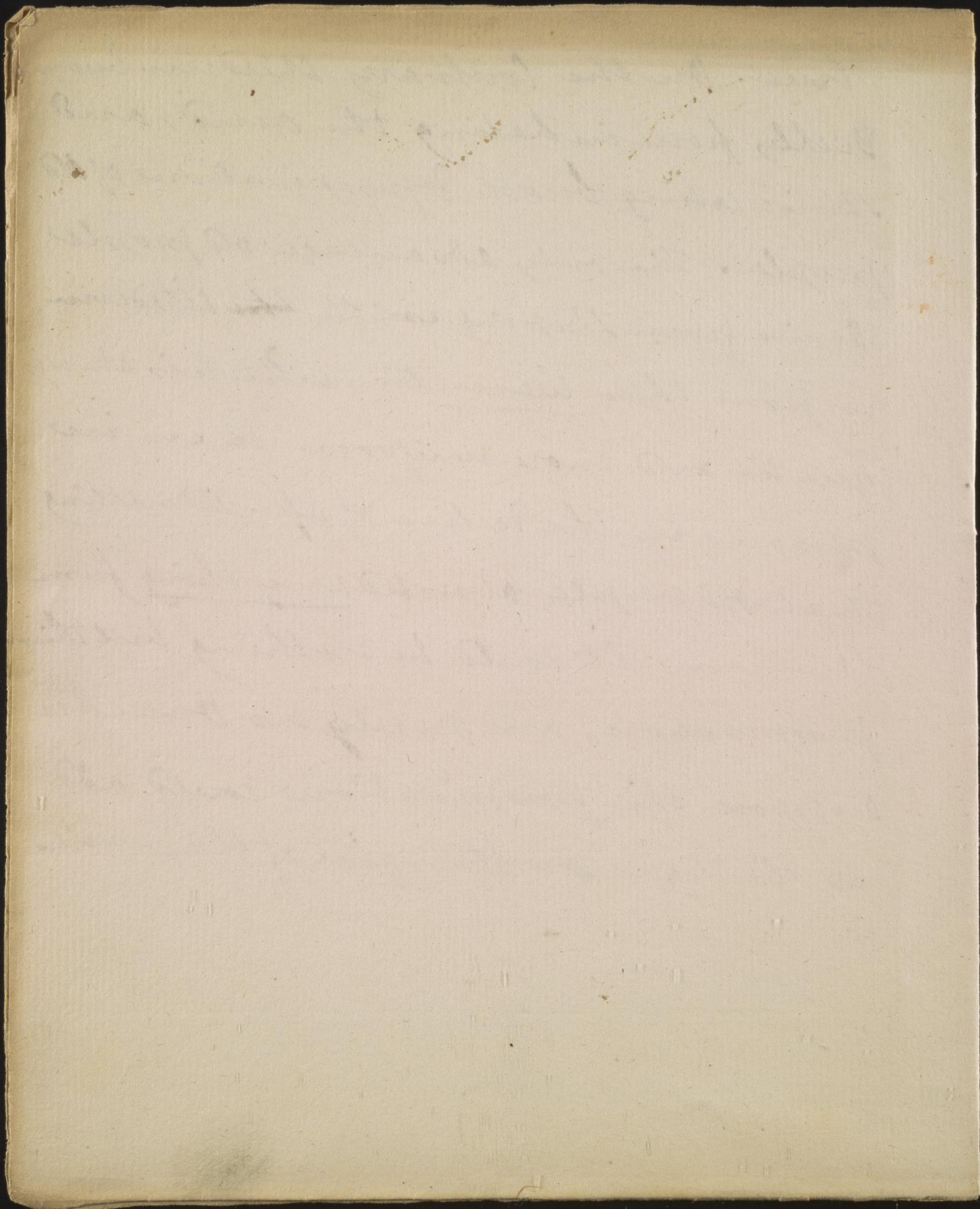
9 Sleeping in a close room with a pot of
burning Coals in it. The carbonic acid in
this case paralyzes the lungs & thus sud-
denly destroys life.

10 Sleeping with unhealthy bedfellows, par-
ticularly with persons ill with hectic fever,
and whose sweats by ~~the~~ stagnating upon
the sheets become putrid, & thus induce dis-
ease.

11 Children are often injured by sleeping
with old people. The common opinion ^{of} ~~is~~
this source of disease in Children is that old
people abstract moisture & nourishment
from them, and that they become weakly
and sickly in consequence of it, while old
people are invigorated by the moisture
thus inhaled from them. This opinion
though ancient & universal is not



true. On the contrary children become
richly furnished with the acid, and
stimulating health & perspirations of old
people. The only advantage old people
derive from sleeping with ~~the~~ children
is from their warmth, which is always
greater and more uniform than in
persons in the decline of life. Admitting
that old people absorbed any thing from
children, it could be nothing but their
perspiration, and truly no one can
suppose this perspiration could add
to the vigor or strength of old people.



of the Officers of the Revolutionary Army
upon their return from the sleeping upon
the ground, or floor after the end of a
campaign. ~~It~~ - in damp sheets. ~~Contagious~~ &
~~Consumptions~~ often arise from this cause.

5 Sleeping under too great a weight of bed
cloaths. They produce Debility from undue
perspiration, and obstructions in the lungs
from their ^{not} being sufficiently expanded in ex-
piration. 6 Sleeping without Day Cloaths on.

~~over a small fire in the room and the~~ ^{summers can}
7 Sleeping in a room not ventilated by a
chimney, or surrounded with curtains.

- All the diseases from impure Air are
thus induced in the body. V

8 Sleeping with unhealthy bedfellows: particu-
larly with persons in a hectic fever & whose
sweats by penetrating upon the sheets become im-
bibed, and thus induce disease.

10 Children are often injured by sleeping with
old people. The common opinion is that old
people abstract moisture and nourishment
from a soft bed induced convulsions in infants.

= Gamster who passed ~~who passed~~ two nights
without rising from a card table. There
was the stimulus which kept the
system above the sleeping point.

~~Dr. DeGaller has~~
~~collected a number of facts which show~~
that life may be supported much longer
without sleep than is commonly sup-
posed. A woman passed 45 days & nights
without sleep before her delivery. Dr. Boeshaem
passed six weeks without sleep - ~~a melancholy~~ ^{in hysterical}
~~melancholy~~ patient passed 4 - & a melancholy
patient six months without sleep. But
~~the general & wakefulness~~ ~~disposes to nervous~~
~~diseases of every kind more especially to~~
~~madness - it is~~ ^{its most} ~~general precursor~~ -

The most frequent causes of Wakeful-
ness are ^{deep grief} - ^{love} - ^{care} - Strife - or law suits - etc.

✓ of violent
of ~~too much~~ action in the Arterial system.
This last cause of wakefulness is very
happily described in an elegant speech
delivered by Cornplanter an Indian chief
to the President of the United States ^{on the 20th} Dec
1790 ~~speech~~ in answer to one deliv-
ered to him by the President." Your speech
(said the ~~Ind~~ eloquent Sachem) written
on the great paper, is to us like the first
light of ^{the} morning ^{sun} to a sick man, whose
pulse beats too strong in "his temples, &
prevents his sleeping. He sees it, and
rejoices; but is not cured."

+ It is remarkable that the Appetite is
also generally increased by wakefulness -
hence persons who are afflicted ^{th.} w it, often
call for food in the middle of the night.
[Wakefulness when preternatural is

confined perspiration 275
= feet - a heavy suppressor - or the want of ^{a light suppr} ~~suppr~~ -
the unequal excitement of the system -
- light, and unusual noises - ~~it shows all the~~
want of previous exercise - ^{and above all a fever,} The watchmen
and the bells of our city generally produce
wakefulness in strangers, and prevent
sleep in our oldest citizens when they
are indisposed. +

We come now to an important
part of our course - viz: the influence of
rational exercise of the
the faculties of the mind, and of the Ven^l.
Appetite upon health. —

It will be unnecessary here to revive
the question of the materiality, or immate-
riality of the mind. The advocates for each
of them agree, that the mind acts upon
the body, and this is all ^{that} is required
for the prosecution of the subject before

Both are idiopathic & symptomatic dis-
-ease. Its remedies ~~are~~ should be as diffi-
-cult as its causes, and it only because
it is attacked by the same remedies in
all cases, that it ^{is} so hard to cure. It
is not only a disease of itself, but it
is the precursor of one of the ^{states} ~~species~~
of madness.

= Wakefulness when accompanied with
sitting up frequently, produces a swelling
of the feet. — Wakefulness

It became so obstinate in Dr
M'Bride of Dublin in consequence of his passing
several sleepless nights in attending lying
in women, that it destroyed his life. He
died deranged.

us. They ^{certainly} understanding & passions act by en-
creasing or lessening motions in the brain. —

I shall begin with the influence of the
first faculty of the mind viz: the Under-
standing upon health. ~~Intense~~ ^{The} ~~exercises~~ ^{exercises} of
this faculty necessarily involve with it
the exercise of the memory.

Thinking is a stimulus to the system.
It quickens the pulse, — and for a while
invigorates all the functions, but when
continued too long, more especially if it
be combined with a want of bodily exercise
it debilitates every part of the system.

4 ^{turnover to 1.} It weakens the Brain, and disposes
it to madness ^{Epilepsy} — and fatuity.

3 It weakens the ^{nerves producing} nervous system
the Hypochondriacs, in the muscles convulsions.

✓
2 midnight studies. - Here the dampness
of the midnight air, or the unwholesome
smell of the ~~the furnace~~ midnight lamps added to
the abstraction of the stimuli of ^{Day} ~~the~~
light ^{all} ~~all~~ ^{conserve} to increase the
~~light of the sun~~ ^{debilitating}
effects of the exercise of the Understanding
on the body. - They are all rendered
primary ^{to invalids} by the power which
occurs about midnight ~~in~~ perhaps
from the change in the weight of
the Air. ~~as~~

† In this order the excessive exercises of the
Understanding act in a chronic manner.
When they act suddenly, they produce their
primary effects on the nerves & brain.
~~From~~ a melancholy issue occurred lately in
Napacasset, from an undue exercise of the intel-
lectual faculties. - Four of the best scholars that
graduated in Cambridge in 1809 died before the year expired.

1. It weakens the Stomach & bowels
 producing in the former Dyspepsia, and
 in the latter ^{colic} Costiveness, ^{2.} It induces obstruc-
 tions in the Liver and Spleen. Turn back to 3
 3. It weakens the senses, more especially
 seeing & hearing. 4. It produces a falling off
 of all the hairs on the body in the Chev^{re} & Epumay. ⁺ Tipot
 All these effects are produced according as
 they are accompanied with more or less
 of the following circumstances:

- 1. A sedentary ^{& solitary} life. V
- 2. A hereditary predisposition to any of the
 above disorders. —

3. Strong passions, which by their stimulus
 upon the ^{understanding} increase the debilitating influence of
 hard study. —

4. The nature of the subjects upon which
 the understanding is exercised. — The less
 they are capable of demonstration, the

What would you think of
V ~~To teach~~ ~~oblige~~ children to ~~learn~~ ~~rules to memory in order to teach them~~
~~to speak correctly is as absurd as it~~
~~would be to teach them the names~~
~~& signs~~ motions of the muscles of the
throat & tongue in order to teach them
the use of speech? and what would
you think of ~~teaching~~ compelling
boys to chew pebbles & stones in order
to prepare their teeth to masticate roast
beef? — Equally absurd & ~~unprofitable~~ is the
practice of teaching boys the principles
and construction of their native language
by means of grammars or by thro'
the ~~real~~ medium of the dead languages.
Many diseases are induced by these premature
studies. Palzmann sums them ~~up~~ by calling
them the "disease of education." ~~From the~~

more they fatigue the Understanding.

6 The disproportion between the age of a

person, and the nature of ^{his} studies. ~~the~~
 Grammar -

dead languages, and the mathematics,
 in early life ~~as~~ seldom fail to debilitate
 both the body and ^{the mind} ~~body~~. [The common prac-

tice of putting a Latin Grammar into the

hands of a boy under 10 years old is a

contradiction of every principle formerly
 mentioned, of accommodating stimulus

to excitability - It is as absurd as it w^d.

to feed a new born infant with ^{animal food}

~~bread & chickens~~ ^{Breast} instead of ~~raw~~ milk. The

imitative arts of speaking & reading

and writing, and the early studies of
 Geography
 Natural ~~and~~ civil history, are the

For I cannot dismiss this subject without
remarking that much fewer diseases
~~have been~~ produced by the cause of the Under-
standing since of late years than formerly,
direct ~~owing to~~ knowledge being ~~so~~ preferred
every where to learning, and observation
has been
~~being~~ substituted to dusty folios and as
the means of acquiring
the ~~possession of~~ that knowledge. To lose
health in by means of study is in ge-
neral a proof of ^{ill-}chosen studies
or of a dull capacity. The man who
derives ~~knowledge~~ from its true sources
~~gains more by observation and conversation~~
will find
~~scarcely any~~ and even the mind after
~~to teach~~
a while sink into a state bordering upon
Idiotism from habitual mental idleness, or
from setting ~~the~~ still and letting time
spend itself. But I suspect further there is
~~something like~~ In Hunter's Stimulus of Vacuity.

only subjects that are suited to the
state of excitability & excitement of the
human mind under 10 years of age.

§. The understanding influences the health
of the body according as the transitions
from idleness to study, or from study to
relaxation have been more or less sudden.
Men of active minds who have been sud-
denly imprisoned, seldom fail to become
~~affected~~ with all the diseases that have
been mentioned - more especially melan-
cholly & madness. -

Are there any diseases ^{produced by} ~~from~~ a want
of activity or exercise in the understanding.
The body I believe may be weakened by the want
of its stimulus ~~but~~ ^{the want} of its stimulus ~~but~~ ^{the want}
of its stimulus ~~but~~ ^{the want} of its stimulus ~~but~~ ^{the want}
that is a reaction in the understanding when empty
of ideas which induces both disease & vice. Again in

V. The Imagination when unduly ex-
 -cised in ~~poetical pursuits~~ often weakens
 the other faculties of the mind, and
 impairs the health of the poet body.
 Hence the madness of poets.

3 The memory is often weakened as
 I shall say hereafter in early life
 by ~~those~~ ^{those} ~~improper~~ studies, in which it is
 not aided by the senses — and in adult
 life by ~~oppressing~~ ^{oppressing} it with ^{ideas and} words in
 committing too many of them to
 memory ^{in too short a time} woodfall injured it. — also by exercising too
 much & too suddenly in Rhyming, metaphors this injured by
 playing at ^{improvisation} ~~improvisation~~
 4 The moral faculties are often weak-
 -ened, perverted. They become likewise
 torpid from vice, and now & then
 acquire a morbid sensibility. The
 sense of Duty is ^{destroyed} ~~weakened~~ in the atheist, &
 weak in all those persons who forget
 or neglect it. The moral faculty is labours

= in cases where the ²⁸⁸understanding is torpid we find
~~supplied by the more vigorous~~ ^{the} ~~between~~
of the passions — for the ^{the} ~~the~~ understanding
has been cultivated, ^{become} ~~the~~ ^{and}
~~men have~~ — the ^{violent} ~~more~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{passions} ~~act~~
~~upon the~~ ^{they} act upon the body. —

✓ We come now to speak of the morbid
~~but even more~~ ^{influence} of the Passions on the body.

6 The passions may be divided into
such as are ^{of an} ~~acute~~ — & such as are of a
chronic nature. — or according to Lord
Kearns into ^{Passions &} Emotions, ^{the latter which he distin-} ~~& Pleasures~~. ^{gued of the former} [the
— wished them formerly.
former are of a sudden operation, and
are not accompanied either by ^{Desire} ~~Pass~~ or
Aversion — such as joy, and terror. The
latter are attended with desire ~~and~~ or
aversion — as love & fear] —

The effects of all the passions upon

under
"moral ~~can~~ & irregular action in all
vicious persons. It is perverted in those
people who call "good evil & evil
good". The Conscience requires a torpor
by habits of vice, which has been happily
compared to a part of the body ^{that} which
has lost its feeling "by being seared with
a red hot iron," and lastly all the
moral faculties sometimes acquire
from disease a morbid sensibility. Dean
Swift has ^{exposed} ~~illustrated~~ this sensibility ⁱⁿ as
one of the faculties in his tale of the
tribe, by making one of the characters
in it John run back hastily from
the company ^{in order} to search his Bible to
know whether there was any text in it
which forbade his casing himself. This

the body are stimulating or sedative.
 - When the passions are mixed together
 as they often are, - they produce effects
 according to the proportion of ^{influence} ~~action~~ which
 the stimulating or sedative passions exert
 on the body. -

I admit with Dr Brown the stimulating
 passions to act positively, & the sedative
 passions negatively ^{upon} ~~only on~~ the system. Eg:

Hope is a stimulus - Despair is a sedative
 but ~~this~~ ^{Despair in this case is} only an abstraction of the stimulus
 of hope. - In short - the stimulating

passions resemble heat - & the sedative
 passions cold - ^{The latter} ~~They are~~ nothing but
 an abstraction of the former.

The stimulating Passions, ^{& emotions} ~~are~~

~~Less~~ unbridled sensibility appears sometimes
in the extreme caution with which
some people answer questions least
they should not speak the truth. A
citizen of Philad^a was once asked by
a merchant - "from what quarter
~~which way~~ the wind
~~was~~ blew"? — The citizen, ^{fearful} ~~anxious~~
telling a lie

~~and then~~ gravity of a ~~man~~ ^{man} take in
his ~~answer~~ — ~~an~~ gravely replied "Dost
thou expect ~~you~~ ^{they} ~~being~~ ^{Brig John}"

5 The believing faculty is suspended or
destroyed by excessive present emotions, pass-
- the early joy - pride - interest - and hatred.
~~return~~ to 6 "passions"

hence we read the disciples of our Saviour "believed
not for joy".

return to 6 "passions"
p 380

282 Love -
are hope - Courage - Ambition - Avarice -
the desire of life - ^{malice} - Revenge -
joy & anger -

The relative passions are - Grief - despair
fear - & the like
Shame - envy - ~~terror~~ -

The passions which produce a mixed ac-
tion on the system - are hope ~~the~~ and the
desire of life with fear - envy with malice
- Love with mortification -
- Ambition with envy - and Anger with
fear - also terror. go to p 309 &
refer to work on diseases of mind.

[I shall briefly take notice of those
passions & combinations of passions w:
produce ^{enormous} or extraordinary effects
on the body. -

of Love

This passion acts differently according as it
is more or less combined with hope or
fear. When it is mixed with a moderate

✓ It has been remarked that men love
~~themselves~~ ^{most}, after being refused by the ladies
whom they have addressed. The reason of
this is obvious - Desire operates on exci-
tability accumulated by grief, or shame.
This desire is soonest annihilated where
no hope is left of possessing the object be-
-loved. hence Dr Gregory with equal good
sense & humanity, advises in his legacy to
his daughters advises them when they reject
the addresses of a suitor, to do it in a man-
-ner so determined, & positive, as for ever
to exclude the least hope of success at a
future day. -

" [~~where the first~~] There is one effect of love which
deserves our notice - i.e. it improves & invigorates
the ~~human~~ natural faculties especially the memory.
A dull Frenchman fell in love with a Spanish
girl - learned her language so as to ^{be able to} speak it in
36 days & a ~~man~~ Anthonis at Amers in France

portion of both, it disposes to silence -
 or talkativeness - wakefulness - & moonlight.
 - When it is unsuccessful - it produces fe-
 - ver - Dyspnoea - Hysteria - Hypochondriasis
 madness - & death. In the former case
 there is an increase, - in the latter - an
 Abstraction of Stimulus. V

Joy

This is a most powerful stimulus - so
 much so as frequently to induce ^{Syncope} ~~and~~
 and death. To prevent - both we ^{should} ~~use~~
^{always} ~~directed by authors~~ to impart good
 news gradually, and accommodate it
 to the state of excitability in the system.
 The voice becomes weak & squeaking -
 and tears often flow under the impres-
 - sion of this ^{emotion} ~~passion~~. Bruce mentions

fell in love with a handsome girl who said
she w^d marry no one but a painter - He threw
down his mallet & took up a pencil & over-
ruled his girl, & became so enamored in his new
occupation that his paintings were valued at

✓ Joy from the sudden acquisition of
wealth, has often produced madness - of
this Dr Hales informed Dr Mead there were
many examples among the successful
Speculators in the South Sea Bubble of
1720. -

Political joy seems to be one of the
strangest emotions that this passion is
capable of creating. It has produced death
in many instances. Of this, Thorne in his
history of Eng^d and Neal in his history
of the Puritans both mention cases of joy
great & unexpected good news producing death.
I have known one case of death from this
cause in this country. - It was the Door-
keeper of Congress who expired suddenly
upon hearing of the capture of Dr. Cornwallis.
It is remarkable sudden death from all passions is
most common to the people. why? more debility.

a new symptom of joy viz thirst,
 & says that he felt it in an uncon-
 -mon degree ^{in his transports,} when he reached his long
 sought for ~~head~~ source of the Nile ⁺
 where joy does not produce hysteria or
 death; it often induces a ^{such} depression ^{of spirits}
 from ~~indirectly~~ delirium ^{but upon} ~~induced upon~~
 of the brain and nerves ^{as to bring on} - There are several
 instances of suicide ^{upon mood} having followed a
 high tide of joy. Lord ~~enolimus~~ ^{enolimus} hung him-
 -self soon after he succeeded ^{to} a large es-
 -tate - The son of the late Duke of Queens-
 -berry shot himself a few days after the
 completion of every desire of his heart in
 the possession of an amiable young wife.
 Lord Cornbury - hung himself ^{the eve-}
 -ning

✓ Joy is most intense, ^{when} ~~that~~ the excitability
of the system has been accumulated by previous
fear. The Indian Chief Logan declares in
the famous speech preserved by Mr Jefferson
in his notes "that he knew not the joy of
fear" - I well recollect to have seen this
combination of joy with fear exemplified
in an American officer after the capture
of the Indians at Trenton ^{26th of Decem} ~~in the 30th of Jan 1777~~
1776. ~~When~~ In telling the story to me ^{two or three} after:
^{Days} ~~wards~~ - he said he had never felt a capture
equal to what he felt when he saw the
Indians lay down their arms. He did not
suspect that in this declaration he confessed
that he had been under the influence of pre-
vious fear. -

Pope Leo the 12th died of a sudden paroxysm
of malignant joy upon hearing of a great calamity
which had occurred to the French nation.
The heir of the famous Liebut died of

After he was proclaimed Governor of
New York - and two persons are upon
~~record~~ ^{record} who destroyed themselves soon
after drawing high prices in a lottery.

Anger. —

This passion was implanted in our minds
for wise and necessary purposes. Its excesses
both in degree and duration are happily
forbidden in the following precepts of X^y.
"Be angry & sin not" and "Let not the
sun go down upon thine anger." — It is
disappears in the forms of fury, rage & will as Anger.
Anger when simple in its action is
a powerful stimulant — It determines
the blood to the brain — producing turgescence
of the vessels — redness of the eyes & face — a
bleeding at the nose — an increased secretion

joy upon opening an old chest that ~~had~~ ^{in which} he
unexpectedly found a large quantity of gold. Does die of joy.

✓ Tiptot relates a story of a Schoolmaster
who always had a stool immediately after
being vexed by bad conduct in any of his
Scholars.

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of Saliva - a foaming at the mouth - Great
Volubility or a suppression of speech - Agita-
tions of the fist - stamping of the feet -
uncommon strength of the body - convulsions
- hysteria, Epistaxis, Epilepsy,
Abortion, & Death. Two instances
of the latter have occurred in this city - the
one in an old German shoemaker who
persuaded a number of idle boys to punish
them for blowing the smoke of tobacco into
his little cabin thro' the key hole of his
door - the other was in a miser ^{an old tory} who fell
dead in a paroxysm of anger while he
was complaining of the weight of his
taxes during the late war. Head ach w.
was caused with blindness caused lately from anger in
north Carolina. Where anger is combined with fear
it produces tremors - quick & difficult
breathing - sickness at stomach - with an
occasional puking of bile - faintness -

✓ The disposition of grief to suspend all
motion is happily illustrated in the by
the story of Mabel who after losing all
her children became motionless & was
afterwards metamorphosed into a
rock. Grief likewise produces =

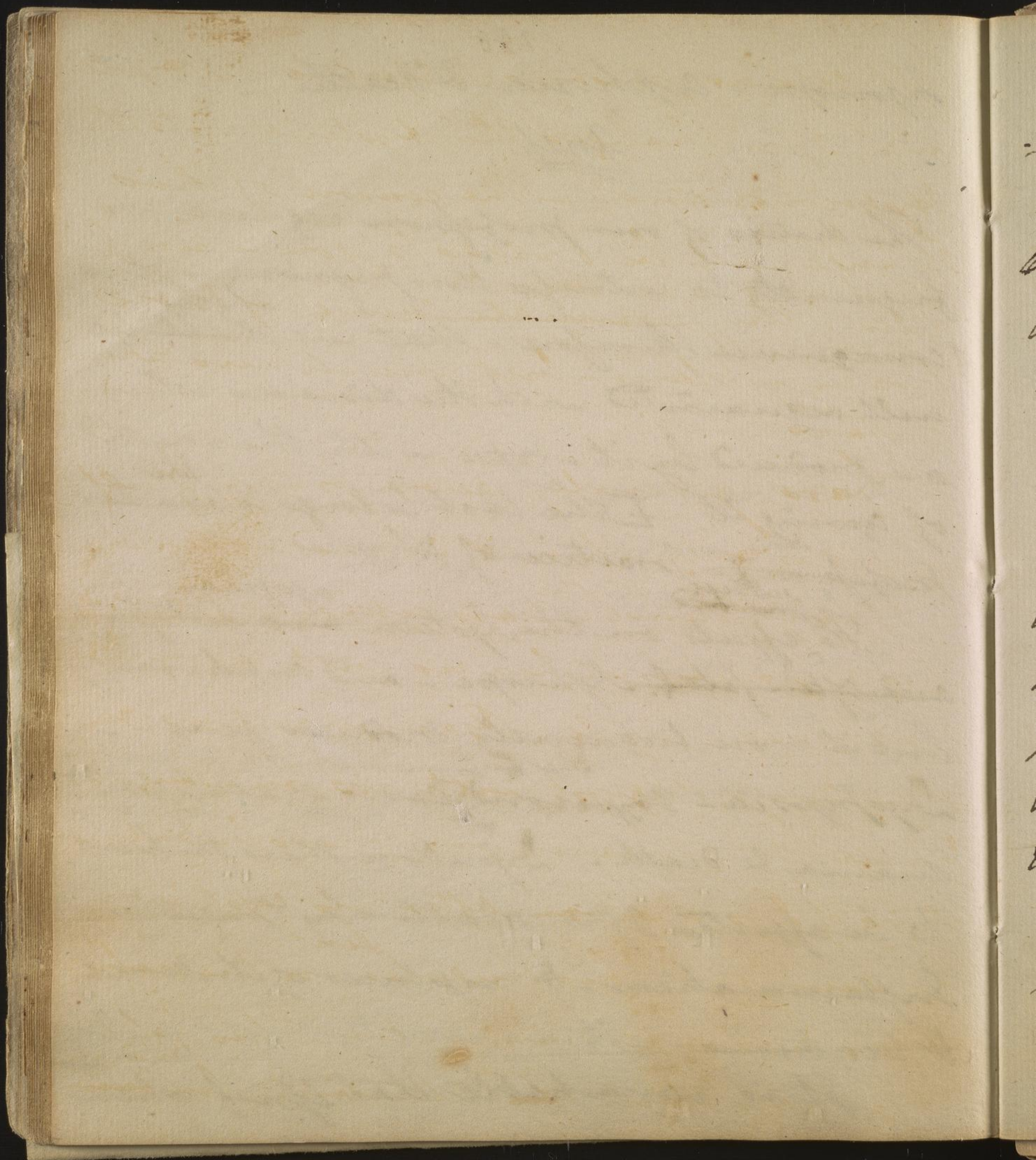
~~is rendered less~~

Syncope - Asphyxia - & Death -

Grief

The duties of our profession require us frequently to witness this passion. - It is of consequence therefore - that we ^{should} be well acquainted with the diseases which are produced by it - ~~also~~ with the ^{the} meth^s of curing it. & the last belongs to ~~another~~ ^{the} profession of physic.

~~Its~~ ^{its} effects on the system ~~are distressing,~~ ^{appear in} ~~and often fatal.~~ Syncope - and asphyxia; - but it more frequently produces ~~breath~~ ^{immobility of whole body} - Dyspnoea - Hypocondriacis - Cataplexy - mania & death. Dissections shew the heart to be affected after death - by Congestions - Inflammations - & ruptures of its Auricles & ventricles. - It impairs the memory. It is remarkable that Grief when



it attacks persons Subject to the Hyster-
 -nia, often changes the Hysteria into the
 Hypochondriasis. — The reason of this
 change will be obvious to you when I
 deliver the ~~propaganda~~ ^{theory} cause of those
 two very plain - but much mistaken
 diseases. —

[Tears generally accompany any grief,
 but it is only when it is moderate. When
 it is very intense ^{the} tears refuse to flow. Of
 this history furnishes us with a very
 pathetic example. Psamménitus one
 of the kings of Egypt, with his son - daughter
 & harem were taken prisoners by Cambyses
 king of Persia. Soon after his captivity
 he ~~saw~~ beheld his daughter ^{sent} in the habit
 of a servant to draw water. This sight
 drew tears from ~~the~~ ^{his} attendants, but ~~draw~~ ^{produced}

" V Lucea levis logarithmica, ingens stupens
Dr Wm Smith & Mr. Richlin's cases.

no emotion in the king of Egypt. Immediately afterwards he saw his son conducted to a place of execution. This sight he likewise beheld without a tear. This brave next appeared ~~for~~ before him among a number of captives. — This sight of overcome him — and he bursted into a flood of tears. — How shall we account for this fact? — I answer, that there is in the ^{system} ~~of~~ human nature a certain weeping point — above and below which the tears refuse to flow. It accords with the sleeping point — above & below which ~~sleep refuses to close our eye lids~~ ^{cannot} take place. The sight of the distress of a beloved ~~son~~ ^{daughter} & son in the case which has been mentioned reduced the grief of the king

V You will now see the reason why
deep grief is not attended with tears.
It is because
grief descends below the weeping point.

Tears flow - when grief lessens - or when
women suffer least from it.

Hypochondriasis is due to ^{deep} hysteria. - also why
The same thing may be said of distress from all its causes.
+ This explanation of the phenomenon of
sleep in profound grief, ^{the distress} will serve to palliate
the conduct of the disciples of our Saviour
who slept during his agony in the garden.
It did not arise from the want of sympathy,
but from an irresistible law of the animal
economy.

of Egypt below the weeping point - the
 sight of his lament being an abstraction
 of less stimulus, than the two former scenes,
 raised his system to the point at which
 alone tears usually flow. We see something
 analogous to this happen in ^{certain} ~~the~~ ^{demor-}
 -strations. When the debility which produces
 them ~~produces~~ ^{brings} on faint ~~syncope~~ - the
 blood ceases to flow - but returns again ^{it}
 as soon as the system rises to a less degree
 of debility. -

There is one more fact with respect to
 grief which deserves to be noticed, & that is
 that, persons who are under the deep
 grief often ~~sleep~~ sleep more soundly than
 before they were affected by this passion.
 - The reason is obvious. The grief ~~reduces~~
 -ces the system ^{exactly} to the sleeping point.

✓ Besides these general effects of ^{grief upon} ~~the body upon~~
the whole system - it produces a great change
not only in the countenance, but in the
features of the face. It enlarges & depresses
the lower lip, ~~and so~~ It likewise depresses
the cheeks, and thereby causes the cheek bones
to ~~project~~ appear more projected than is natural
to them - It wrinkles the forehead - and imparts
a languid, and dejected down cast look to the
eyes - all these peculiarities of feature &
countenance give the face an appearance
of premature old age. ~~It is probable that~~
the face of our blessed ^{was} ~~Jesus~~ ^{that}
~~believed that Jesus~~ ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{that}
in the days of his humiliation from this cause,
deformed, not only from his the account
of his life, "that he was a man of
sorrows & acquainted with grief," but from
other circumstances which are related of
him. ^{It was foretold that} ~~This~~ face is ^{should} ~~said~~ to be marked more
than any other man's, & again, we are told
that there would be no comeliness in him
from whence he should be desired. - This the

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It is only ~~that~~ ^{when} grief sinks the system
below the sleeping point that it produces
obstinate & morbid wakefulness. ✓

Fear - ~~the passion~~

There is so much evil & danger in our world,
that the passion of fear was implanted in our
minds for the wise & useful purpose of defend-
ing us from them. In describing its effects upon
~~the mind I shall connect terror with it which is~~
~~the only way to produce disease only when they~~
it exists where there is no evil or danger, or
when ~~it~~ ^{it} exists under the impression of evil
or danger in an excessive degree.

The morbid effects of fear ~~on~~ ^{the} system
are paleness - tremors - quick ~~and~~ pulse - and
respiration ^{thirst} - a short cough - Glubus hysteri-
cus - a copious discharge of pale Urine -
even on dogs & wolves - a suspension of
Dysmenstruation - ~~The face & Urine are sometimes~~ ^{jaundice}
labor pains - ~~discharged~~ involuntarily of feces & Urine -
Aphonia - Asphyxia - Amnesia - Epilepsy -

^{marks}
~~Appearance~~ of a juvenility. Old age in his face
likewise may naturally be inferred from the speech of the
Pharisees to him "Thou art not yet 50 years old, &
hast seen Abraham". ~~On this point~~ ^{He was} But that time
only turned of 30. The cast of countenance & features
which has been described was confined wholly to ~~our~~ ^{the} ~~time~~ ^{the} =
✓ The effects of fear, ^{and terror} in producing thirst

were often observed in the prospect, or
beginning of a battle during the late
war. ^{They} ~~They~~ appeared likewise after a de-
feat - hence I well recollect - the first
^{often the} & only request of a flying soldier was
water! water! —————

But the effects of fear, ^{and terror} go further,
so as to ~~determine~~ induce not only great
debility, but actual pain. I have
known venereal pains in the nose
& legs counterfeited by ^{fear,} and I am
disposed to believe that the pain, &
subsequent destructive effects of Cancer
-ers are often produced, & increased
by fear determining debility, ^{& excitement} to the part.

bloody hearts - in a girl see 29² p: 139. 1806.

Mania & Death. Instances of every dis-
Affection that has been mentioned, from
the influence of fear ^{and terror} are to be met with
in the records of medicine. many of them
have occurred within the course of my
own observation. V

Added - to these effects of fear ^{and terror} ~~it~~ ^{it} acts
in a very singular manner upon the
hair of the head.

1. It causes it to rise from ^{its} natural
to a perpendicular state. Virgil & Shakespear's
descriptions of this phenomenon as connected
with fear are too common to be mentioned.

2. I have heard of a man whose hair
became grey in one night, from a violent
paroxysm of fear. [old m^r Bondinot ter-
rified at sea by rats]

3 Dr Huch informed me that he saw a
gentleman in Portugal who was bald who

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= period of our Saviour's humiliation. ~~for~~
no sooner ~~had~~ did he complete the great
work of man's redemption by his resur-
-rection from the grave, than ^{his face} ~~he~~ resumed
its ^{Divine} ~~his~~ original beauty; and this I take to be
reason why his disciples did not know him
notwithstanding they walked & talked with ^{him} ~~them~~,
until he informed them that he was their
former friend, & master. It would seem

from this fact, that deformity was the
consequence of sin, and that our forefathers
in ascribing the guilt of man, did not
forget that degrading and offensive mark
of his rebellion against his creator.

Then effects of this fear are least felt,
where least is said about them. Speech
gives force & energy to every feeling.
~~Two~~ Boys will walk with some
courage by a grave yard after night
provided they do not express their
fears to each other, but talk of other
things than the objects around them.
Story of Gen^e Miranda, & Chatelet.
- Hypochondriac people feed their pains
& aches and all their distresses, by talk-
ing about them; - hence the advantage
of sending them abroad among strangers,
who are not interested in listening
to their complaints. I know an
asthmatic gentleman in this city
who assured me that he felt his
asthma least when he complained

informed him that he lost all ^{the} his hair
of head in a few hours by the fear excited in
him by the great Earthquake which destroyed
the city of Lisbon in the year 1755. —

The influence of fear ^{and terror} upon the mind is
worthy of our notice. ~~It~~ ^{It} not only suspends
and destroys ^{the} memory and understanding
when violent — but ~~it~~ ^{they} deposes & ~~even~~ anni-
hilates for a while, all other passions. A
panic struck soldier in retreating after
a defeat, often leaves his best friend, and
even brother to perish on the field of battle,
without making a single effort to save
his life. nay — further — fear ^{of terror} of some-
times annihilates even the desire of life.
The Chinese in flying from the Tartars
after a defeat, threw themselves into a river
& perished, to avoid the swords of their
enemies. —

lost of it, and for that reason never
wished to be interrogated about it.
— an important hint this Gent.
to Physicians! — while on the one
hand we ^{in our patients} get confidence by a proper
attention to all their symptoms, we
certainly get fear, and thereby in-
crease or spread debility & morbid
action, by too minute and too
frequent inquiries ~~into~~ & conversations
about every symptom of this disease.
This fact of the influence of Speech
upon Sensibility is of great applica-
tion in morals, ^{as well as medicine.} Venereal desires
are ~~ruined~~ inflamed & strengthened by
conversation — so is Avarice — and

~~Lesson~~ 294 upon the body

The effects of fear are more violent in proportion as they are combined with shame or guilt. I have known two instances of persons falling down suddenly on a floor upon being suddenly detected in stealing - The one into convulsions - the other into syncope. The latter would probably have died, had he not taken land & other stimulating remedies. This fact may serve to exculpate the Apostle Peter from the charge of a vindictive act which has been urged both against his character, & the benevolent spirit of Christianity. After Ananias had fallen down dead, in consequence of being suddenly detected in a most impious species of fraud, and lying, St Peter, predicts from what he had just seen, that the same effect would follow the detection of Sapphira as

every other passion that ^{ultimately} produces pain &
disorder in the mind.

✓ Fear operating with debt produces
all the diseases of the nervous system.
"Debt (says Mr Brough) is a real evil."
many - many persons I believe have
been sacrificed to it in all those countries,
where ~~too~~ it is punished by a jail.

an accomplice in the same crime. "Be-
-hold said he, the feet of them which have buried
thy husband, are at the door, & shall carry thee out."

The death in this case was the effect
of ~~the~~ causes merely physical, and is no means
to be ascribed to the influence of a ^{a vindictive spirit on to} supra-
-natural power. — V

In ascertaining that fear produced delirium,
I have been asked to account for the won-
derful exploits of persons who have been
under the influence of the fear of thame-
or of pain - or death. To this I answer - that
the passion of fear - like all the passions
which have been mentioned, is subject to
combination with other passions, which
produce an opposite effect upon the
body. Fear produces an accumulation of
excitability in the system, ^{upon} ~~but~~ ~~with~~ this
the ~~is~~ counter passion of the desire of life

~~There is an effect of~~ of terror

For thus excited into ^{the} emotion, I admit to act
Terror acts with peculiar force upon
~~the~~ the body as a stimulant.
~~Wounded~~ ~~the~~ ~~mentioned~~ formerly

that position often ~~induced~~ ^{came from} it in

Stormy nights probably from the terror
induced by it. A Sea Captain in this

city Capt: Bruce once brought his ship
full of passengers from Ireland. During

a violent gale of wind five women were

delivered of children. [Four of whom

lived] These births were ascribed wholly

to Terror. ^{turn over to p 297.} But Baron Stobberg in his

travels mentions a still more extra-

ordinary instance of terror induced by

an earthquake at Oppido in Italy

on the 5th of Decr 1783. not only upon

parturition but upon Generation. For

- the love of glory - or of a just reputation,
 act with redoubled force - and hence
 cowards often perform greater exploits of
 valor than brave men - and hence men
 perform feats of strength in a battle which
 they are wholly unequal to, when their
 bodies ~~are~~ ^{are} not predisposed, ~~to~~ by the previous
 excitability & debility of fear. - The Actions
 both of body & mind
 here are of a convulsive nature from the
 disproportion of stimulus to excitability -
 hence their vehemence & strength - as, in
 inflammation ^{they are the reaction of the system} fever ^{excited into} & tonic madness.
 - buting which is fear ^{excited into} ~~is a~~ ^{eruptive} state. ~~the~~
 Conoti = ~~terror~~ ^{It} ~~is a~~ ^{on the body} ~~convulsive~~ ^{It} ~~produces~~ ^{produces} different effects, according to the
 texture of the mind on which it operates.
 - when it combines with anger it produces
 great strength, and even acts of high
 courage. -

2 years afterwards ^{many of} the women of that
town ~~either~~ did not conceive, such
as did either had abortive, or still
born children, or if the children came
born at the natural period of gestation,
they all died soon afterwards. But

Terror does more, - it paralyzes
or suspends several families
of mind - memory - Called
Richmond - Again Terror

~~Victory fear of death~~ as shown

The wonderful exploits of activity & strength
performed by persons who have escaped
from death shipwreck - earthquakes &
fire are the effects of the reaction of the
system into ^{previously debilitated by fear} the ~~emotions of terror~~ the
stimulating emotions of fear & terror. The

excitement of the faculties of the mind in
these cases seems to pass into the muscles
and hence we find persons under the in-
fluence of terror in escaping from danger
discover a great want of reasoning and
judgment, and sometimes a total loss of
memory. In the history of the destruction
of Calicut in South America by an Earth-
quake we are told - several people were found
upon the roofs of houses who could not tell
whether they came there of themselves, or were
thrown there by the convulsions of the earth.
The papers tell us that the
man who escaped from the conflagra-
tion of the Theatre at Richmond with two
children in his arms, could not tell how
he got over the crowd that obstructed
the door of the theatre, nor ^{did he recollect} any
thing that passed between the moment
of his escape, and the next morning.
It is so have accomplished what he did,

its mortifications & disappointments
are often attended ~~with~~ ^{with} not only chronic
but acute diseases, and even death itself.
a minister in Sweden died with a Colic
a few days after he was displaced by his
king, and a late traveller into Italy tells
us that it is no uncommon thing for one
or two Cardinals to die of ~~disappointment~~ ^{exhaustion}
within a short time after the election of
a Pope. —

~~Quarries does not often produce diseases
unless it descends to ^{its} lowest degree ~~and~~
deprives itself of necessary food or clothing.
There is a curious scale in ~~this~~ ^{the} passion~~

In considering the diseases produced
by avarice, it will be necessary to de-
scribe the scale on which its different
degrees are graduated. In its first degree,

his muscular strength must have
been far beyond its ordinary state. —

it abstracts what is due to the whole world -
 - next, that which is due to Country -
 then neighbourhood - then next above -
 - more relations - then family servants -
 next wife - last but one - his children -
 - ~~family includes~~ ^{chiefly}
 and finally its own self. It is ~~only~~

when Avarice robs itself of necessary
 food or clothing, that it produces dis-
 -eases. Many instances are to be met
 with of men who have died, to use an
 vulgar saying, in debt to their backs and
 their bellies. An Epitaph on one of the
 Archbishops of Canterbury has happily
 expressed ^{this} ~~these~~ baneful consequence of Avarice,
 "Here lies his Grace, - in cold clay clad,
 " who died for want of what he had.

There is one more case in which Avarice
 produces disease, and that is when it is
 robbed of its the object of its Affections. Many

V The effects of all the passions are varied
by ~~ages~~ ^{the following circumstances} 18:4
~~Permeating~~
Disposition - Age - Sex - Difference of rank
in Society - Difference of profession - Difference
of religious and moral habits - Difference in
the time of day & season and climate - Dose -
-tion - and combination.

instances ~~has~~ to have occurred in which
 the loss of ^{money} ~~property~~ that was not essential
 to subsistence has produced dyspepsia -
 Hypochondriasis - mania & Death. - I
~~once~~ During my apprenticeship there was a
 man confined ^{a cell in} the hospital whose madness
 was brought on by his having rented his
 house upon a long lease for a small
 rent - ⁷⁰⁰⁰ after which rents rose ^{in consequence of} ~~from~~ a
 way, to double their former value. Dur-
 ing the Scipionmania in August 1791, I
 uniformly observed those people to be ^{more} ~~most~~
 distressed who had missed opportunities of
 making great additions to their fortunes, than
 those who had lost their all. V

Thus have I delivered to you the
 general principles upon which the passions
 act on the body, and the most material

1 They are much influenced by the ~~temperaments~~ ^{predispositions}. Thus anger acts ~~more power-~~
~~fully~~ and offensively upon the sanguineous
 and bilious ~~temperaments~~ ^{predispositions}, than upon the
 nervous and phlegmatic ~~temperaments~~ ^{and madness is of oft-}
~~er~~ ^{er} induced by ~~by~~ those ~~passions~~ ^{passions} which act upon
~~the nervous temperament~~ ^{the nervous disposition}.

2 They ~~are~~ act differently ~~upon the same~~
~~constitutions~~ ^{in the different stages of life} in the different stages of life?
~~childhood, youth, middle~~
~~life and old age~~. Thus how feeble & transient
 are the effects of anger in a child! How
 powerful is love in youth! Ambition in
 middle life, and Avarice in old age!

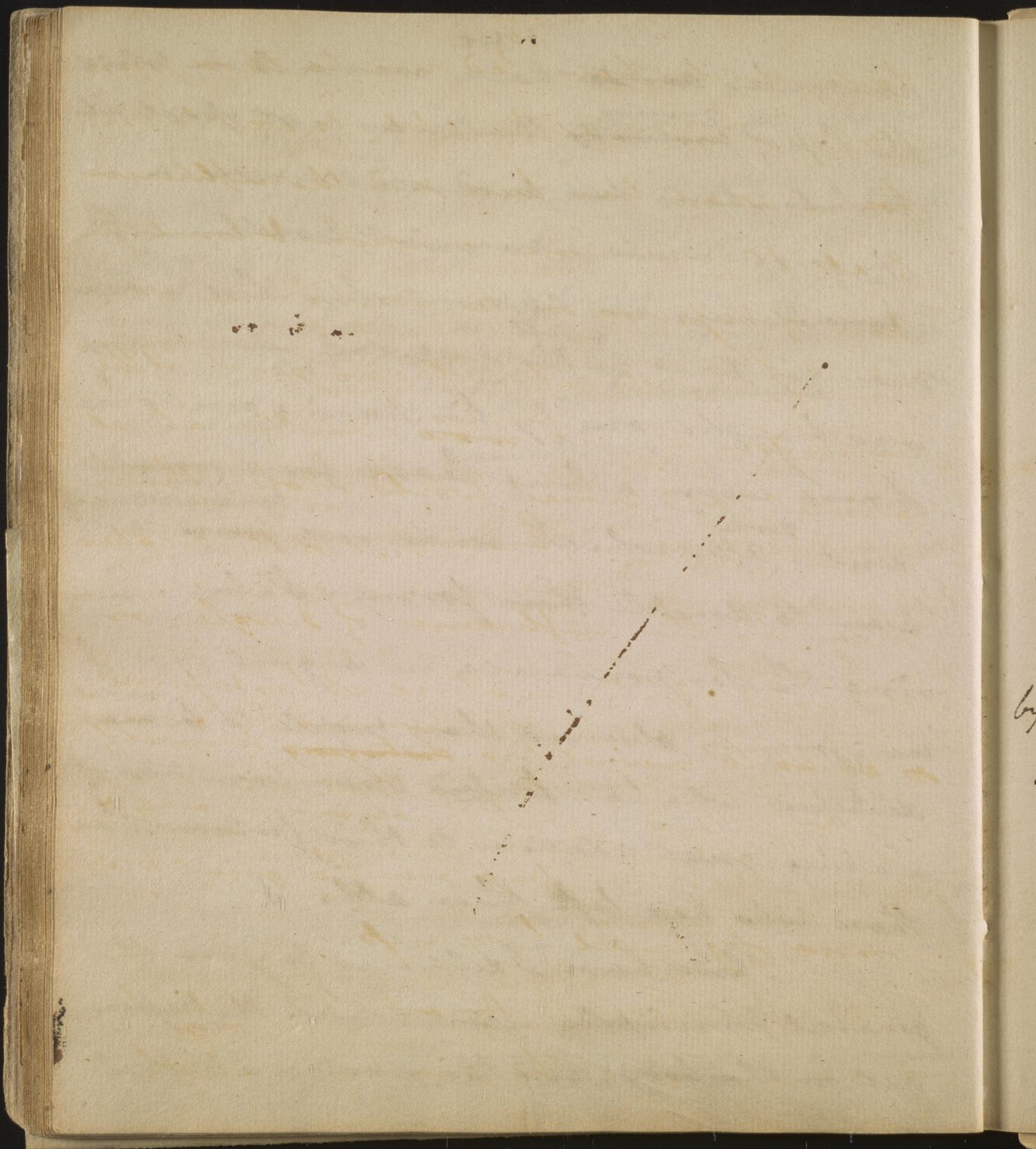
3 They act differently, in the ~~different~~ ^{different sexes}
~~different~~ ^{different} ~~sexes~~ ^{sexes}. ~~Love~~ ^{Love} ~~produces more~~
~~effects~~ ^{effects} ~~in men~~ ^{in men} ~~than in women~~ ^{than in women} ~~in men~~ ^{in men}
~~is less~~ ^{is less} ~~in women~~ ^{in women} ~~than in men~~ ^{than in men}
 The reason why the latter passion is less
 hurtful ~~than~~ ⁱⁿ ~~women~~ ⁱⁿ ~~than~~ ⁱⁿ ~~men~~ ⁱⁿ ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~because~~ ^{because}

✓
4 The passions ~~too~~ exert more or less
morbid effects in persons of different ranks
in Society. A pleasant ~~feeling~~ ^{causes an injury} for a few days only,
~~the excitement of an injury~~, which a man
of fashion ~~seeks for opportunities of reviving~~
~~the human race~~ ^{repels such for opportunities of reviving} with hostility
during every year of his life. —

5 They act differently in different professions.
Thus
~~an~~ insults, ~~or~~ ~~and~~ disgrace affect military
men, ~~in~~ more powerfully, than private
citizens.

6 They act with different force, according to
the difference that exists in
~~the~~ religious ~~and~~ moral habits. of ~~men~~.
~~kind~~.

7 The different states of sensibility, which
~~produced by~~ occur in different parts of the day,
greatly influence the effects of the passions
upon the body. men often complain of ~~an~~ ~~an~~
in this ~~in the morning~~, ~~the~~



facts which have led me to those principles. You will be able to explain from what has been said the influence of all the numerous emotions & combination of passions on the mind. —

go to 303 —

~~I am struck with no part of the divine government ~~more~~ over the natural, rational, and moral world more, than I am with his government of the creature man by the influence of single, or by the wonderful mixture of his passions, ~~so~~ as to prevent his ^{injuring} ~~destroying~~ himself and others, and finally to ^{carry into execution} ~~compel him to~~ by means of these passions the great ~~process~~ process of general happiness. —~~

But again I ~~say~~ It is only by the knowledge of the manner in which

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

The passions act in their simple and
 compounded state, that even ear-
 men acquire an influence over the
 understandings - the morals - or interests of
 their fellow citizens. The passions have
 all their attractions - & repulsions to each
 other, as certainly as any of the Objects
 of Chemistry, and ~~a~~ man is to be gover-
 ned only by the knowledge & applications
 of ^{their elective attractions} ~~these relations of the passions~~, and of
 the proportion of the Stimulus of Motive
 to their excitability. Legislators - ~~governors~~
~~Schoolmasters~~ - Parents -
~~and of all ranks~~ and ~~all~~ ministers of
 the Gospel have much to learn upon
 this Subject, ~~but~~ before they will be
 able to produce the ~~far~~ order, or
 perfection they wish for in the human ^{system}.

V Under this head it will be proper to mention the Diseases from Imitation.

By a secret ~~and~~ and strange sympathy, we yawn - laugh & cry when we see other people do it. ^{I women to make their} Epileptic Convulsions have been acquired in this ~~city~~ way by Imitation not only in Haslem as related by Dr Boerhaave, but once in the Pennsylvania hospital.

A whole School ^{of children} Dr Boerhaave says learned to squint by being with a Schoolmaster who had that infirmity in his eyes. There is a history of a Scotchman related in the Phil. Trans. who ~~was~~ could not resist imitating, or taking off the gestures of every man he ~~came~~ met. - When he ^{attempted to avoid it by} restraining his limbs, he felt great pain in his head & about his heart. He quitted it only by covering his eyes. ~~This spirit of~~ ~~this~~ This imitative Disposition

303
~~mind~~ ~~I have Physicians~~ ~~But why do I say so far as the~~

But why do I wish to extend these principles to ~~our~~ other professions, before they are admitted in ^{the} one which has suggested them. Just and ^{plain} ~~true~~ as they are, I believe I have delivered them to ^{medical} the only audience in this country in which ^a they would not be considered as metaphysical subtleties, and as foreign to the profession of Physic.]

Lect. Feb: 13. 1793

The ~~improper or excessive~~ indulgence of the venereal appetite seldom produces any disease where venereal pleasures are indulged in the manner prescribed by religion & the laws

V When it is indulged, whether lawfully
or unlawfully in ^{too} the early ~~per~~ period of
life, before the body has acquired the growth
or strength of manhood.

~~= Has led as I shall say hereafter to suicide.
[Phthisis] Several diseases supposed to be
acquired by contagion, have I believe been
acquired in this way - particularly Ophthalmia.
- women & children are most disposed to
disease of sympathy & imitation.~~

of civilised countries. It is hurtful
 & when it is indulged in excels by old
 men. There is little danger of this
 where the age of ^{an old} man & his wife
 are the same, - But ~~an~~ where an old
 man marries a young wife he often
 expiates his folly by his life. ~~Then~~ old
 man, or a man beyond 50 suffers
 likewise by every ^{breach} ~~transgression~~ of his
~~due~~ fidelity to the marriage bed. It
 is remarkable that infidelity to the
 marriage bed often commences at that
 time of life. The decay of ~~the~~ venereal
^{excitement} ~~is repeated~~ between 50 & 60 is often
 connected with an increase of venereal
 excitability, and ^{hence} fresh objects are sought

✓ formerly ~~as fact~~ ^{two} instances of the vene-
-real sensation being transferred - in one case
to the root of the penis - the other to the palms
of the hands. In the old books where ~~of~~
have described, ~~the~~ ^{ability} Venereal ~~sensibility~~ ^{is}
is ~~transferred~~ ~~cannot~~ ^{is} ~~perishes~~ in the organs
of generation, but Venereal sensibility is
transferred to the heart - to the senses and to
the imagination, and hence the ~~cause~~ ^{passion} of
~~the~~ ~~I have mentioned for obscure conversation~~
~~It~~ It discovers itself not only in obscure
Conversation, but ~~an attachment~~ ^{a fondness for} to obscure
~~pictures~~ and in acts which it would be
offensive to delicacy even to name. — Dr
Mead's practice.

for to revive by a new stimulus
 the excitement of departed years. As
 a proof of the truth of these observations,
 I beg of you to attend to the age of the
 persons who are most addicted to
 obscene conversation - It is most
 common among men after they ^{have} ~~passed~~
 passed the 50th year of their age. - I mentioned
 at the age which ~~was~~ ^{mentioned}.

3 The venereal appetite often produces
~~excess~~ hurtful excesses when it is stimu-
 -lated by obscene books or prints - or
 by medicines which ^{act} ~~are~~ upon the organs
 of generation. The bed chambers and
 in many improperly called Great
 Cabinets of many of ~~these~~ men, ~~who~~ claim
 a hereditary right over the lives & property
 of their fellow creatures are furnished by

V I have ~~within~~ these four years attended
five young men who are affected with
manalgia, or ~~Idiotism~~ in 3 of whom
I discovered it to be the effect of this
Vice, and in the other two I had strong
reasons to believe it to be induced by the
same cause.

prints which it would profane lan-
 -guage, ~~and~~ only to mention. Snuff boxes,
 and medals have been made the means
 of by the same people of increasing the
 force of impure desires. - Lanthornes
 have likewise been employed for the
 same wicked purpose. The master of
 ceremonies at Bath died while I was in
 England from a Pleasium brought on by an
 immoderate dose of Spanish flies. It is
 said privately, that the last Emperor
 of Germany died from the same cause.
 4 The venereal appetite produces many
 diseases when it is ~~indulged~~ gratified
 by the ~~debauched~~ vice of Onanism. Boar-
 -ding Schools & Colleges where boys ~~are~~ live
 together, ^{under one roof} are the places where this vice is

✓ 5 Sometimes the venereal syphilis produces
diseases by its cause in married men. See
near Dr. Sampson's letter. 6 Venereal, or nocturnal
pollutions. and 7 Venereal emissions in +
In women this syphilis produces a disease
known by the name of furor uterinus.
I have seen it in our hospital.

✓ See a curious letter from Dr. Sampson
of Massachusetts describing a case
of Furor perineus.

+ in the day time. Sumner relates an in-
stance of a man who emitted in whose
venereal excitement rose to such a height,
that he emitted his semen at the sight of a
woman.

usually acquired. It produces ^{with} ~~assumes~~ the
 diseases to mentioned presently, an in-
 disposition to ^{be} matrimony. Of this Dr
 Daigman mentions a remarkable
 case in ~~his~~ the works formerly quo-
 ted. Some of the most distressed patients
 that I have ever seen ^{both in body & mind} have been men
 who have ~~laid the foundation of~~ ^{their} ~~the~~
 confessed ~~that~~ to me that their sufferings
 were brought on wholly by the early
 and constant practice of this vice. ~~and~~
~~many important facts on this subject are~~ ~~found~~

The diseases from excessive venery
 are - Depression - a weakness or inflamⁿ
 of the eyes - a defect of ^{wakefulness} memory - Epilepsy -
 - Consumption - pain in the back - ~~the~~
 - gonorrhoea - loss of beard -
 - a perpetual & involuntary discharge of
^{sometimes mixed with blood. Three cases of it viz:}
 semen - and lastly impotence.

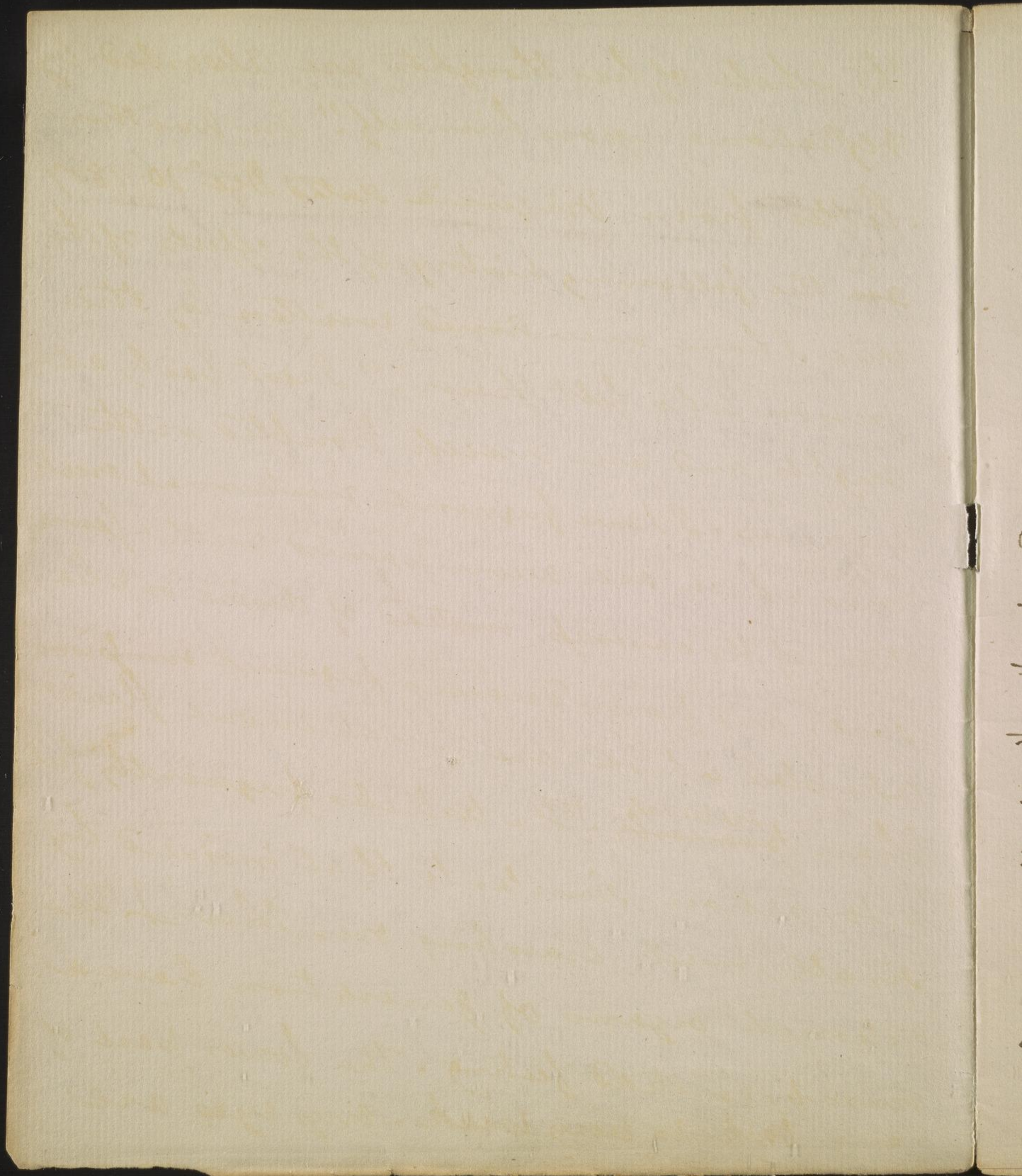
Rev. J. W. & S. H. O of Virginia.

12th and lastly they produce different effects according
to Duration. The Chronic suppurations of every
Description are supposed to bring on the most
obstinate and dangerous diseases.

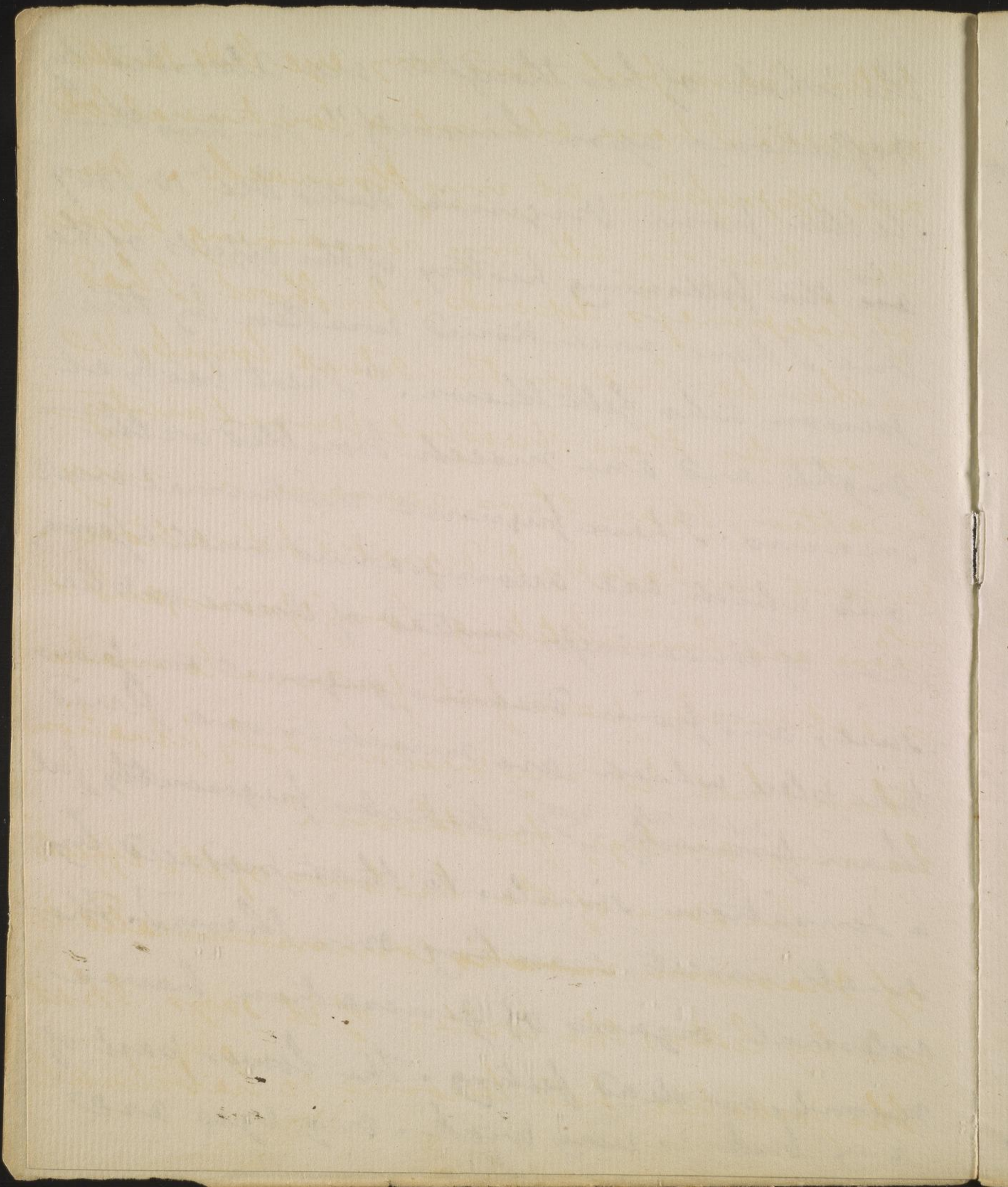


V From a number of letters in which the state of the body and mind is described ~~after the~~ after being debilitated, and nearly debilitated, I shall give you ~~extracts from~~ ^{on three} ~~storyed~~ by it, I shall select two extracts.

In one of them dated Dec^r 1. 1804 from South Carolina, the history of a young man addicted to this vice is given in the following words. "He complains that his memory is impaired, - his eyes are weak, his complexion is sallow. - his flesh soft, and flabby, of which he has but little being very thin - he feels a weakness in the small of his back, - his testicles are small & relaxed, - he discharges upon the most trivial effort or irritation a kind of liquid semen - he has frequent nocturnal emissions, - is very melancholy - and so avoids company, &



the whole of his thoughts are absorbed by
reflections upon himself?" In another
letter from Virginia dated Dec^r 20. 1807
is the following history of the effects of the
Vice I have mentioned, written by the
person who felt them. "I rest badly at
nights, and am much troubled with
dreams. I have frequent nocturnal erec-
tions which are accompanied with a sen-
sation of uneasiness, instead of desire or plea-
sure, and from dreams, frequent visions
take place which are much more fluid
than ^{usually} formerly. The testicles frequently feel
a sensation similar to that produced by
small insects crawling over them. The
external organs of generation have a
numb, or dead feeling. The lower part of
my back is very weak. My eyes are



often painful, and my eye lids swelled
and red. I have almost a continual cold,
and oppression at my stomach. On
you dear Sir all my remaining hope
of happiness depends. In short, I had
rather be laid in the silent tomb, &
encounter that dreadful uncertainty
hereafter, than thus remain in my
present unhappy & degraded situation.
These are humiliating confessions, and it
is extremely painful for me to make
them, but let my melancholy situation
be my apology for them."

In one of the histories of the effects
of Manism ~~on~~ communicated to
me by letter, the writer of it says that
the practice had become so habitual

V But Onanism Does not stand alone as
the cause of Diseases. The following extract
of a letter from a physician in Massachusetts
dated Sept^r 4. 1793,
will show that ~~even~~ ^{an} excessive indulgence
in Venereal pleasures when ~~lawful~~ enjoyed
in a lawful way ^{is} sometimes attended with
morbid effects. The gentleman whose
case says the physician is now submitted to
you, is about 25 years of age - meagre -
gloomy and restless - has a bad countenance,
and a lax state of his bowels. He imputes
his indisposition to his excessive devotedness to
Venus, which for two years past he thinks
has been induced by a morbid state of his
body. He has been married 3 years - ~~was~~ ^{had}
no connection with the sex before his
marriage - and altho' he feels disgusted with
his strong venereal propensities, he cannot
resist them. I advised him to ~~leave~~ sepe-
-rate himself from his wife by travelling

to him, that he perpetrated it in his
Sleep, and "that he had no method of
preventing it but by ^{getting a friend} ~~tying his hands~~
to tie his hands behind him when he
went to bed."

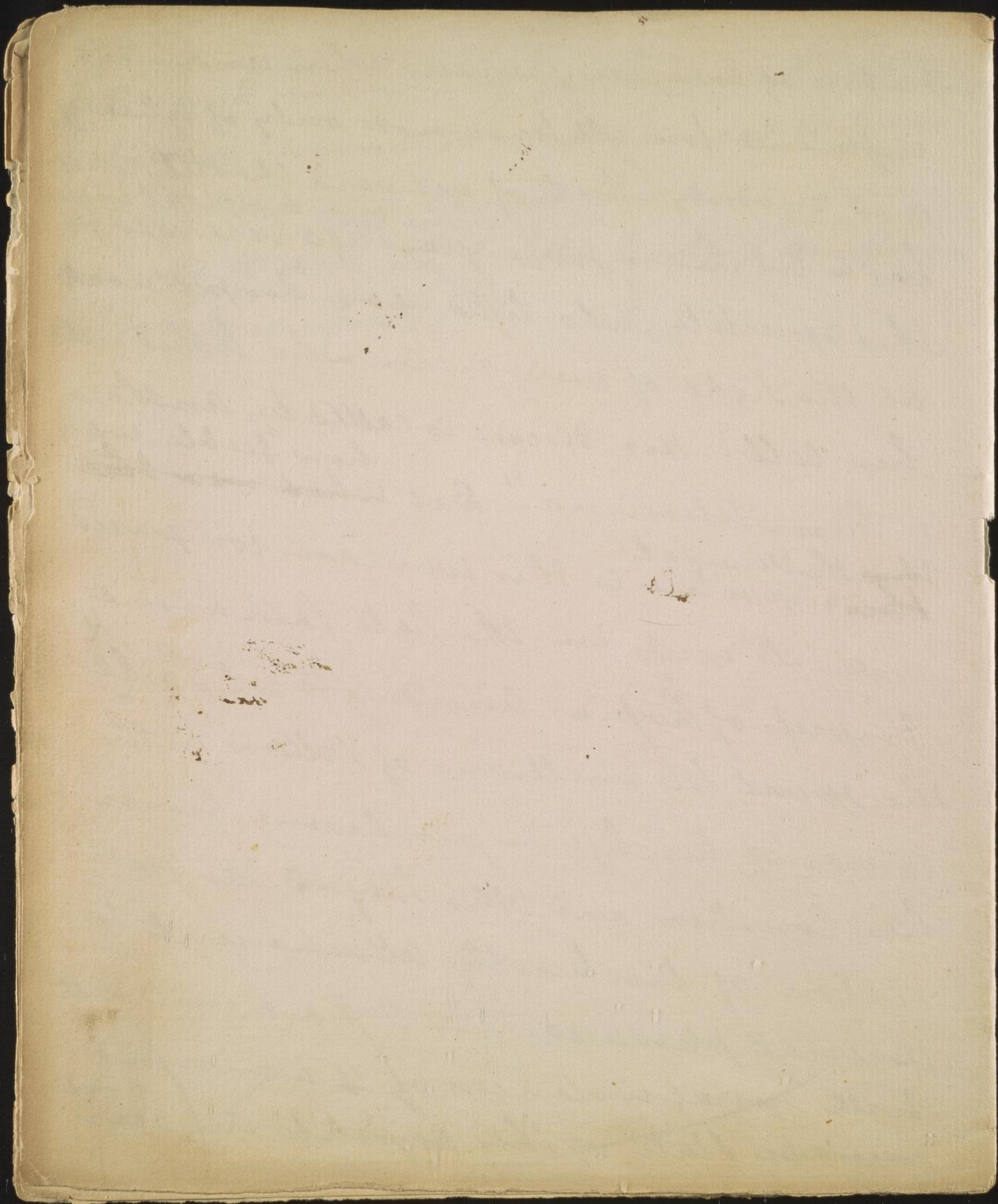
Besides the ~~dis~~ disturbing effects of Onanism
upon the body, ^{of mind} which I have been mentioned
in these letters, there are many others which
you may see detailed by Dr Tissot in his
excellent little tract upon this subject.
I shall only add to them, that ~~within~~ ^{since}
the year 1803 I have attended five young
men who have been affected with mania
bordering upon Idiotism in three of whom
I discovered it to be the effect of this Vice,
and in the other two I had strong reasons
for believing it to be induced by the same
cause. V The excessive indulgence in

= which he did, but without experiencing any relief from his disease. He has earnestly requested me to ~~prevent~~ render him impotent, if I could not give him the command of himself in any other way. I have tried several remedies in his case; nothing has done him any good except the Sugar of lead, which I was soon obliged to lay aside from its producing a severe nervous Colic. He has urged me of late to ~~castrate~~ ^{castrate} him declaring that his feelings of body & mind were horrid. Wishing to know whether his disease was not seated in his imagination only, I ~~asked him~~ ^{asked him} whether ^{they} his gratification of his appetite were equal to his desires. He said that for 3 years past he had had five venereal connections in 24 hours, and each time "semine ejeto".

Veneral plasmas whether natural, or
Artificial, produces in addition to all the
morbid phenomena which have been enu-
-merated, a constant gonorrhoea - a ^{Discharge} ~~perpetual~~
of ~~pus~~ ^{serum} from the sight of a woman. Of this
a case is related by Sennertus. A perpetual
Discharge of serum without any exciting
cause. The serum in ~~these~~ ^{these} cases is generally
limpid, and sometimes tinged with blood.
- Dyspepsia - Consumption - a total loss of
heart - Epilepsy - impaired vision - tinnitus
aurium - ~~idiotism~~ ^{impotence} and ~~madness~~ - ~~Idiotism~~
and death. ^{I had got one time in 1809 4 patients affected}
^{with this disease from this cause - when}
The ~~violence~~ ^{violence} of this appetite
~~There are cases in which the veneral~~
~~it is in great measure from it~~
Appetite becomes morbid, and ~~exhausts~~ ^{exhausts}
~~not only previous industry~~ when it acquires
a ~~complete~~ Dominion over the body & mind,
it will appear still further ^{when we attend to} ~~from~~ ^{its}
effects ~~upon~~ not only upon health, but
conduct and property. It changes the very

~~sex, and in men of pure moral, and
religious characters. I shall read to you
the history of a case of this kind, commu-
-nicated to me in a letter from a ^{physician} gentleman
in Massachusetts.~~

nature of both sexes; women when under its
influence lose all sense not only of Delicacy,
and modesty - but of outward chastity. We
had a woman some years ago ^{in our hospital} ~~deranged~~ ^{who was}
this appetite, who lifted upon her petticoats
at the sight of every man who looked into
her cell. Her disease is called by authors,
"Terror Uterinus." But ~~what was the~~ ^{how feeble was}
~~this~~ ^{the Venereal} ~~this~~ appetite is this woman compared
with its excess in the late Catherine
Empress of Russia. According to Mr Loebe
she spent 46 millions of Dollars in the
course of her life in purchasing from
her Courtiers and other subjects the gratifi-
cation of her beastly attachment to
Venereal pleasures. — I have met with
~~with several instances of it a morbid~~
~~existence~~ ^{state} of this appetite in our



V The diseases of savage & barbarous
nations are few, ^{of short duration.} ~~but~~ violent. They
consist ~~are~~ chiefly of the different forms of
fever induced by ~~the~~ different changes
in the temperature of the atmosphere
& miasmatic exhalations. The diseases
of civilized life invade every part of
the body, more especially the nervous
system. — ~~as p 357 no 8~~ They
both acute & ~~are of a~~ chronic. ~~are~~ They are subdivided
again as they affect different ranks — classes &
occupations. Malignant fevers affect the lower
ranks of people chiefly. ~~Phenomena of~~ Typhus
fever affects the ~~pharma~~ This is the so much
the case that they may each of them often
be known by the diseases which affect them.

~~Diseases from Situation~~ see -
 No 3. of Path. p. 116.

The next subject is - the Diseases from
 the different states of Society. —

For a minute discussion of this subject
 I refer you to An oration on the diseases
 of the ~~Indians~~ ^{Indians}, & a comparative view of their
 diseases with those of civilized nations ~~of~~
 published in my inquiries. —

The different states of Society have been
 divided into Savage - Barbarous - & civili-
 zed. The first lives by fishing & hunting -
 the 2^d by pasturage - and the 3^d by agri-
 culture - manufactures & Commerce. The
 last is subdivided according to the influence of
 pure & simple manners upon a people.

V. These introduce from n^o 8 - of the lectures
 on the practice of Physic - p: 357. - 358. 359. 360
 361 - to + and then 364 from 0 - 365 & 366 to -

✓ One of ^{thous} 100 die annually of
~~flames~~ in the West Indies.

= Thus malignant dysphus gives affect chiefly
the poor - Rheumatism laborers - Gout
the wealthy & idle - Hysteria - Hypochondria &
the idle & luxurious. D. 98 to p. 309 &

X We come next to inquire into the influence of government upon health.

Governments ~~These~~ are despotic - half despotic ^{on} half free - as in limited monarchies - and lastly free - as in pure Republics where all the power of a Country is derived from the Suffrages of the people.

I formerly mentioned the influence of despotic governments upon the human ^{body} life in treating of the State of Animal life in the Eastern Countries.

There is in all States the absence of ^{stimulus of the} the love of liberty, and ^{but a} feeble operation of the ^{desire} love of life, - hence Animal life.

✓ I formerly remarked that Irrita-
-bility & sensibility were often in
different proportions to each other,
in different ages, and in certain
morbid states of the system. It discovers
itself likewise under different forms
of government. The subjects of despotic
governments have more irritability
than sensibility, - hence the short
or feeble impressions which grief &
misfortunes of all kinds make upon
their minds. ^{The} ~~Reges~~ ^{flaves} in ~~the~~ ^{the} Indies
~~I shall endure~~ ~~operations~~ are more sub-
-ject to convulsive diseases than white
people, from their having more irri-
-tability, but they endure operations in

exists in them in a feeble state. They are
~~of course~~ The absence of these stimuli
 is supplied it is true in warm countries,
 by the heat of the sun & in cold countries
 as in Russia by ^{labor &} large quantities of
 animal food & ardent spirits. But
~~still they are subjects~~ By means of these
 vicarious stimuli health is preserved, but
 in a more precarious state, and the instances
 of longevity are less common among
 slaves than in free countries. V

A mixed government or limited mon-
 -archy admits of great activity of the
 passions, but from the ^{sensibility being overpropor-}tioned to irritability
 mind ~~being~~ ^{is} often accumulated by occa-
 -sional oppression, & a constant fear-
 -ful apprehension of the loss of liberty,

hunger & pain from other causes,
but with ~~less~~ apparently more fortitude
than white people because they have
less sensibility. In the Eastern Govern-
ments which are all despotic, irrita-
bility greatly predominates over
sensibility. Muscular diseases of
course prevail there, but the
nerves & brain are less liable to in-
disposition. Mr Stewart informed
me that in his travels thro' Persia,
Turkey, & India, he had never met
with a single case of insanity. In
France irritability likewise predomina-
ted formerly over ^{sensibility} ~~irritability~~, - and
hence the ~~former~~ instability of their

hence
 the passions out in many cases with
 a force which weakens & wears out the
 body. The celebrated Dr Jebb who
^{made} ~~has immortalised~~ himself by a ~~man~~ ^{famous speech}
 which he often used ^{to make} to his friends ^{viz} that
no good effort was lost, it is said died
 of a broken heart in consequence of seeing
 the unsuccessful issue of all his efforts to
 reform the government of
~~his~~ his country. The alternate influence
 of liberty & slavery on the mind like a
 variable climate, produces an succession
 of extremes of excitement & debility, ~~on the~~
~~mind~~ which have an unfriendly influ-
 -ence ^{on} of the body. - I suspect that politi-
 -cal joy acts with more force in Great
 Britain from its being preceded by

national & individual
characters. [The influence of freedom will
probably ^{in time} establish a healthy
& just ratio between irritability, and
susceptibility among them.] —

✓ [Hatred & malice are unfriendly to
health - now both are cherished in
Great Britain towards all the nations
of the world who oppose governments & if
- prevent from their own - ^{They equally} ~~withstand their~~
^{abhor} ~~hostility to~~ the slave of an Absolute monarch,
& the citizen of the an independent
Republic. - Remove France, ^{at a greater} ~~at a greater~~
distance from Eng? & annihilate the
United States, and you will destroy a
stimulus in the system of ^{at a} ~~at a~~
born Englishmen as essential
to his existence as roast-beef &
porter.] —

fear or apprehension ~~in~~ ^{in this country} for we read of many instances of death from it in Britain - But ^{all} the brilliant ^{successes} & unexpected ~~events~~ of the late American war produced only one instance of death from this cause in the United States. — ~~And~~ The life of Lord Chatham was shortened by a sudden paroxysm of national pride & distress, produced by the contemplation of the dismemberment of the British empire.

In free or Republican governments the love of liberty ~~and~~ operates with a ^{upon equally balanced irritability} uniform and gentle stimulus & public ^{resentment} insubility. — Abuses excite less distress in Republics, than in ^{monarchies} ~~mixed~~ limited governments, inasmuch as the frequent recurrence

V [I shall hereafter remark that the
benevolent Affections have a friendly
influence upon health. now these are
exerted most in a Republic. Freemen
~~not only~~ love the whole world, and
wish to extend the blessings they enjoy
to the whole ^{human race.} ~~family of mankind.~~

~~They have no national~~ In what
part of the globe, was the "great
family of mankind" given as a
toast, ^{before it was given} ~~before the~~ ~~exception~~ in the republi-
can States of America?]

of elections, furnish an ~~opport~~ chan-
 -nel thro' which these passions vent
 themselves, without acting in an un-
 -friendly manner upon the body. The
 security of property moreover in a free
 country contributes to lessen the influence
 of the debilitating passion of fear, ~~that~~ from
 the loss of the fruits of industry, or of the
 means of subsistence. — That Republican
 forms of government exert this friendly
 influence ^{upon health & life} I infer from the history of the
 ancient & happy Republic of Connecticut
 in which there have been more instances
 of longevity than in any State of
 America. ~~It~~ You see here gent: the
 simplicity & unity of truth. ^{Not only} moral & politi-
 -cal, ^{but} & physical happiness are all alike

✓ formerly that it often discovered itself, ^{involuntarily}
even in the most profligate men in
the hour of their distress. This was
lately exemplified in the honor of soul
~~in~~ which Paine ~~did~~ discovered in
his last illness. He died, not only calling
upon the name of God, but of that
Saviour whom he had vilified in his
writings. His exclamations were the
effects not of conviction, but of a kind
of confusion in his mind.

promoted by republican governments.
 Errors are opposed to errors, - but truths
 upon all subjects harmonize with each
 other. — From this ~~see~~ short view of
 the effects of Republicanism upon
 health, it ^{should} follow that a physician who
 is not a Republican, holds principles,
 that call in question his knowledge of the
 principles of medicine.

Let us next inquire into the influence
 of different Religions on the health of
 the body.

I formerly remarked that ^{as} influence
 of a supreme Being belonged as much
 to man, as the senses of seeing or
 hearing, — ~~and~~ I mentioned ✓

A Religion of some kind therefore

V of ~~was~~ truth ~~and human reason,~~ ^{other virtues}
or of the operations of their own
minds in the form reason. ~~The~~
Some of them ~~have~~ ^{went} ~~gone~~ ^{further},
and worshipped a nonentity known
among gamsters by the name of Fortune.
To this imaginary deity
- ~~time~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~prayer~~ ~~offered~~ ~~up~~
with equal folly & impety offered up his ^{prayers}
by Bonaparte when he landed on the
shores of Egypt. ~~The~~ The deep rooted faculty
of a sense of deity has at length vibrated back
again to its ~~the~~ point from whence it started,
& the French nation again worships the
true god: —

is as ^{essential} ~~necessary~~ to the mind of man as
 air is to Respiration. He cannot he
does not live without worshipping either
 the true or a false God. — Even the
 Atheists of France ~~have~~ demonstrated
 the depth & universality of this princi-
 -ple in the human mind. ^{Some of them} ~~They have~~
 it is true, ^{during their revolutionary phrensy} rejected the worship of the
 true God, ~~and the revelation of his will~~
^{even at that time they} ~~by his son, but they have substituted~~
^{idolatrous} in his room ~~not~~ the worship of
 Voltaire, Ruffin, & Mirabeau ^{or of}
~~truth & reason in the forms of two prostitutes of~~
~~This~~ ^{as a principle so duped} ~~as a religion of some kind~~
 & so universal, cannot fail of having
 an extensive influence upon the body
 thro' the medium of the mind. It is?

It is now in the hands of the printer

